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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1060. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

MR. SEWARD'S RE-ELECTION.

THE CONGRATULATIONS OF HIS FRIENDS.

FRENCH SPOLIATION.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

RAILROAD IRON DUTIES.

Fears for the Safety of the Decatur—Probability of a Veto—Withdrawal of a Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Distressing fears are entertained for the safety of the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, which left Rio Janeiro September 8, for Valparaiso.

Foreshadowings of a veto on the French Spoliation bill accumulate. That it will come, is generally conceded.

The President, to-day, withdrew from the Senate the name of JOHN B. MILLER, nominated as Secretary of Legation to Lima, Peru. Strong objection has been made to him by DOUGLASS and others, because he is an Anti-Nebraska man.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855.

The reelection of Senator SEWARD is the universal theme of conversation here. It had been quite impossible to make people believe in this latitude that he was to triumph in the contest. "It can't be so!"—said a gentleman recently from New-York—"it's a mistake to expect it." Those disbelievers are satisfied by this time, it is to be hoped, of the fidelity of New-York to great principle, when her people are most fairly assayed to the fever of principle pending. It would have been strange, indeed, if the State of New-York—after repudiating Senators DICKINSON and DIX, because of their faithlessness to the principles of Freedom—had now, in turn, failed to sustain one who has so nobly defended and preserved the standard committed to his care six years ago. New-York has spoken. Calumny, prejudice and party had done their worst,—but the abiding form in the Truth which has served your Senator to suffer all and endure all for its sake, has achieved a victory over which Humanity everywhere will rejoice.

Of course Senator SEWARD's friends here are everjoyed. His house was thronged this evening by a spontaneous gathering of both Whigs and Democrats, who called to testify their pleasure because of his triumph. When the news arrived General CASS, Mr. DOUGLAS and other prominent members of the Senate were among the first to go over to his seat and tender their congratulations. The news spread like wild-fire over the Capital. The interest was universal; and yet scarce a man is to be found who is not gratified at the result. When I compare the sentiment of to-day with that which greeted Mr. SEWARD's advent upon the Senate floor six years ago, I can scarcely realize that it is only time which in its progress has wrought the change,—that the man and his principles are the same now as then. The friends of Freedom have gained a Waterloo, without its blood. If its fruits are but half as valuable in the future as they have proven in the past, the congratulations of this day have been worthily bestowed.

The *French Spoliation* bill has passed the Senate at last. The exposure of the intention of individuals who were professedly friendly to it—to endeavor to compass its destruction by the adoption of amendments which would make it necessary to return the bill to the House for concurrence, doubtless prevented the consummation of that scheme—although, as you will perceive by the report of proceedings, upon one of the propositions to amend, the vote was 23 to 24—very close. A change of two votes only would have defeated the bill. I was afraid those two could be had by the President—but am happy now to know that I was in error. In a few days at farthest, we shall know what the Executive intends to do in relation to signing it. I have no doubt he wants to kill it—but I don't believe he will venture the "responsibility."

The rumors which indicate that our Government is opposed to the KINNEY Expedition, have excited the inquiry whether, when the colonists land in Central America, the British Government might not consider it a favorable time to make amicable overtures to them, instead of seeking to prevent their settlement. Great Britain counsels the title of the Mosquito King, and has not yielded her claim to the Protectorate of the Indians there. If our Government turns the cold shoulder to its children who seek to settle in Central America, may it be an unwise movement for Great Britain to get the Kinney Expeditionists to aid her in maintaining her indirect control over the Isthmus for all time to come? This is an aspect of the case which might be very well studied by our Government. a.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Mr. BADGER called up a bill to repeal so much of the 25th section of the Judicial Courts United States act, as authorizes taking depositions without notice. Passed, with a proviso of Mr. CHASE, that it should not affect cases commenced before the 1st of next May.

Debate ensued on this between Messrs. BADGER and MASON, pro-contra, until Senators refused to let Mr. MASON to indulge any more during the morning hour.

Mr. BROOKE presented a petition from the Board of Trade of Chicago, asking that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to dispose of the detected site for Custom-House and Post-Office, and process now more speedily erected. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER presented a Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make alterations to cap. port the extra weight of the New Orleans Custom-House.

Mr. HUNTER called up the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act to carry the Reciprocity Treaty into effect. Passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., called up the bill giving three years' extension of credit for duties on iron to Railroad Companies.

Mr. JOHNSON urged that railroads were notably, politically and nationally, the great elevators of the country, and had always favored protection. He regarded this measure as protective of the iron interest. The present system cost off ten million dollars of railroads per year. All our iron is wanted for other purposes. After President JACKSON vetoed the Maysville Railroad bill, the Government imposed no tax on railroad iron until 1842, consequently the old States built their roads cheaper. The new States now ask the same chance. They have paid ten million of dollars during the past four years.

Mr. BUCHANAN regretted the act of 1842 in the duality of the Tariff question; to this manufacturers of iron have made great pecuniary investments. It would be bad faith towards them to pass this measure. He was under instructions from his party to vote against such a measure. Such instruction he recognized; those from the opposing party he did not. He gave a statistical review of the iron trade of Pennsylvania, and in reference to this bill, he could assure the Senator from Tennessee that the new States were wrong in their policy on this subject.

Mr. JOHNSON—However great his appreciation of the wisdom and eloquence of the Senator from Pennsylvania may be, he did not think the Legislature of his State would revise their policy upon the *ipse dixit* of that gentleman. He ridiculed the doctrine of instruction as defined by Mr. CASS a few days ago, and reaffirmed by Mr. BROderhead to-day. It amounted to obeying the State Legislature when their instructions coincided with the predilections of their Senator. Pennsylvania had enjoyed protection, got her railroads free of duty, and now wants to deprive new States of the same principle. He showed that iron manufacturers would be benefited by allowing these roads to be built, for the consumption of home iron would thereby be much increased, as incidental to these roads and the enterprises they would originate.

Mr. FRANCE of Md. got the floor, and the bill was made a special order for Monday next.

After an Executive session, at which nothing of importance transpired, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Speaker laid before the House a copy of the Treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians, Lake Superior, and recommended an appropriation to carry it into effect. Laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order bills reported from the Judiciary Committee.

The House passed bills relating to the holding of the United States Courts in Tennessee and Florida; authorizing the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States to be printed; regulating the salaries of the Judges of the District Court; dividing Illinois and Ohio each into two Judicial Districts; concerning the apprehension and delivery of deserters from foreign vessels in ports of the United States; providing for the accommodation of Courts in the District of Maryland and Post-Office in Baltimore; and amending the act passed in August, 1852, making satisfaction for Military Land Warrants. When the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

In the Senate to-day, the name of JOHN B. MILLER was withdrawn, and SAMUEL J. COX, of Ohio, nominated in his stead, for the Secretaryship of Legation at Lima, Peru.

The following nominations were sent in by the President for confirmation: HAYWARD, as Marshal of Utah; DOYLE, as Marshal of Nebraska; PORTER, to Collector of the Port at New-Orleans, and RAYBURN as Appraiser; HOFFMAN, as Postmaster at Massillon, Ohio; LEONIDAS MARTIN, as Consul at Maraiba; THOMAS WELSH, as Receiver, Alabama; R. D. HAYDEN, as Receiver, Illinois; ATKINSON, as Third Auditor of the Treasury, in the place of BENT; W. N. BANKS, of Virginia, as Consul at Agua Caliente, Mexico.

The following were also sent in: The Extradition Treaty with the King of Hanover, the Treaty with the Wyandotte Indians, and the Treaty with Mexico.

The following confirmations were made: PICKETT as Postmaster of Marysville, Cala.; and THATCHER as Postmaster at Placerville.

Almost every Democratic Congressman one converses with is confident that the President will veto the French Spoliation bill.

The mail from New-York was three hours behind time again to-night.

Supreme Court, United States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

ELIAS MERRION, Mass., and M. THOMPSON, Washington, were admitted counselors and attorneys.

No. 6. Marcellin Kaydel *vs.* Francis Dupenas. Error to Supreme Court of Louisiana. Judge CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment, with costs.

No. 66. James B. Peck *vs.* John Sanderson, libelant. Argued by CUTTING for appellant; submitted on printed argument by HOWARD for libelant.

No. 67. James Jasigi et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* James Brown *et al.*, trustees, *&c.* Argument continued by BARTLETT for plaintiffs, and continued by MERWIN for defendants.

Conviction Under the Liquor Law.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The first conviction under the State Liquor Law took place to-day in the Court of Common Pleas. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and be imprisoned twenty days. Judge PARKER said the law would be fully carried out.

The Maine Law had passed the Senate of Indiana by a majority of ten. It will pass the House also.

It rained hard last evening. It has since turned cold and is now snowing. River still closed.

Illinois Senatorial Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 8.

LYMAN TRUMBULL has just been elected U. S. Senator for Illinois in place of Gen. SHIELDS.

Mr. TRUMBULL was elected on the 10th ballot. Whole number of votes...99 Joel A. Matteson.....47 Necessary to a choice....50 A. Williams.....1 Lyman Trumbull had....51

Mr. TRUMBULL is an anti-Nebraska Democrat. *He resides at Belleville, and is the Representative* elect from the Eighth Congressional District. The result is quite unexpected.

Election of Auditor of Accounts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Legislature in convention to-day elected STEPHEN GIFFORD Auditor of Accounts.

Snow storm commenced this afternoon and continues with a strong easterly wind.

The Sound Steamers.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The steamboats did not leave Stonington, Norwich and Fall River for New-York until this morning.

Owing to the lightness of the snow, the railroads in this vicinity are but little obstructed, and the trains make very fair time.

The Ocean Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 8—1 P. M.

The steamship *Pacific* passed this point, outward bound, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Feb. 9—A. M.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived off the Bar about 6 o'clock last evening, and still remains there on account of the snow storm and the darkness of the night. The Agent of the Associated Press started as soon as she came in sight, to endeavor to reach her, but a strong northeast wind and contrary tide, we presume, has frustrated his efforts, as he has not yet returned.

Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail—Marine Items, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The mails are all out of order to-day, and nothing has been received here to-day South of Washington.

Our harbor is closed up with ice. The steamer from Norfolk could not get up, and had to put back to that city. A large number of vessels are in the Annapolis Roads, hemmed in by the ice, among them two Parker Vein steamers from New-York.

Several vessels were passed in the Bay also hemmed in by the ice.

The bark *Charles S. Older*, from Port au Prince to Philadelphia, with a cargo of coffee and logwood, is reported ashore on Synepuxent Beach. The vessel is light, and her cargo is being discharged.

From Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Feb. 8.

We have received here the New-Orleans papers of Sunday, but they contain nothing of moment.

We were visited with quite a thunder storm today. The thermometer stands at 65° above zero.

The Great Four Mile Race.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Charleston four mile race yesterday was won by *Gliff Edmondson*. Time. 7:32, 7:46, 7:56. His competitors were *Dis Clapperton, Highlander* and *Jeff. Davis*. The two latter were distanced.

To-day a three mile race came off between *Brown Dick* and *Mary Taylor*. The former was the winner. The time made on the first heat was 5.43 and on the second 5.42.

Destructive Fire at Mattapoisett, Mass.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Feb. 8.

A fire broke out in the village of Mattapoisett, yesterday, and destroyed nearly a square in the centre of the village. Among the buildings consumed were the Plymouth County Hotel, kept by LEONARD HAMMOND, Eaton Hall, owned by S. K. EATON, and occupied by various store-keepers. Also, a building occupied by R. L. BARROW, boat builder, together with some small dwellings. The total loss is about $20,000, half of which is covered by insurance.

Marine Disasters, etc., etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The steamer *City of Boston* was towed up to this city to-day by the city ice boat from Chester, where her safety had been endangered by the ice

The British bark *Blythewood* for St. Domingo is aground at Joe Flogger Island, and in a critical position from the floating ice.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Stocks are steady to-day. We quote Reading at 36¾; Morris Canal, 14¼; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¼; Pennsylvania Fives, 85¾. The Money market is easy.

Nominations for U. S. Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Sixty-one candidates were nominated in the House of Assembly this morning for U. S. Senator.

Execution of Phelps Postponed.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8.

PHELPS, the murderer of his wife, who was to have been executed in this city to-morrow, has been respited for ten days.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

TRADE-BELANCE.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BROOKS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

"Mr. SPEAKER, I rise to a question of privilege," is still the opening cry. Members have talked freely, their outside friends and their enemies have talked freely, and the Press has vindicated its right to be dubbed "the Palladium of Liberty," by a bold, free, and not unfrequently an unscrupulous and unwarrentable reviewer of the collective and individual proceedings. Out of all this, as I have before observed, has grown an immense amount of ill-feeling, which drops out each day in the shape of privileged questions. Mr. LEIGH took occasion this morning to refute the charge that he had been supported by the Know-Nothings in his district. That party had opposed his election in the most determined manner, and he was under no obligations to obey its mandates.

During the morning Mr. A. G. WILLIAMS also rose to "a question of privilege." Of course he was recognized, when he stated that he had twelve times called out "Mr. Speaker," for the purpose of introducing a bill, and he wanted to know why he was not recognized. The Speaker did not notice the question thus raised, as the gentleman has it on hand for another day. It should be pressed, for if well put home, I think would obtain an answer.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to improve the supply and to secure the use of the Croton water in the City of New-York. It authorizes the proper authorities to lay the trench for a thirty inch main for conducting the Croton water from the receiving Reservoir through the Eighth-avenue, by day's work (also the lowering or raising of the two thirty-six inch mains in the Fifth-avenue, or the mains or pipes in any other avenue or street, whenever it shall become necessary by the alteration of a grade by the Common Council.

INCREASING THE GAS.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a bill to permit the "Gas Light Company of the City of New-York" to purchase and hold real estate, in value not exceeding $500,000.

PREVENTING ILLEGAL VOTING.

Mr. A. G. WILLIAMS obtained consent to introduce a *bill to prevent illegal voting in the City of New-York.* It is substantially the bill introduced in the Senate,—that providing that the Inspectors should perform the duty of Registers. The bill introduced in the House abolishes the Inspectors of Election chosen by the people, and conferrs the "Justices of the Supreme Court in the City of New-York to meet together during the second week in the month of June, 1855, and select three upright and impartial men for each election district, to act as Inspectors of Election. The first three that appointed are to hold office respectively for the terms of one, two and three years. All vacancies are to be filled by the said Justices of the Supreme Court, who are to meet annually during the second week in June, for that purpose."

I rather fancy such a proposition, not, however, so much for the proposition itself, as the evidence it affords of the gulfstream almighty that characterizes at least one of the honorable the members of Assembly. I hope the committee will not have such a long wait for the action that they will suddenly hear it in their own room, and refuse to report it to the House. Of course if they should do so they would be "great big naughty good for nothings," in which case they might be ——, but I make not anticipate, for I hope that a mere intimation of what they may expect will be sufficient to deter them from doing anything that they may be sorry for.

GENERAL ORDERS.

It was General Order day, and there were interruptions of the regular proceedings by unanimous consent.

The first bill on the roll was the Senate tax bill, which was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

THE BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE

Was next in order, and though the House was thin, its consideration was provided with. There was some discussion on amendments to the third section, but the Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. It is one thing to ask, but quite another thing to obtain that for which you ask. I shall not attempt to argue the truth of that proposition.

When the Committee of the Whole had received "leave" into the House, the report of the Committee was duly made. Thereupon, instead of granting the leave asked, and which the Committee appeared to think was sure to be given, Mr. WOODRUFF, of Cayuga, offered the following resolution, and asked its adoption:

Resolved, That the bill for the suppression of intemperance be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Committee which reported the bill, with five additional members, to be appointed by the Speaker, with power to report complete. That the Select Committee be instructed to report the bill complete on Monday, the 12th instant, and that the final vote on the third reading of the bill on Wednesday, the 21st, and that the third reading be the special order for that time.

The proposition was resisted stoutly by the opponents of the bill, and by many who were favorable to a prohibitory law. A protracted debate followed, which Mr. WOODRUFF sought to bring to a close by calling the Previous Question. The House, however, refused by a vote of Ayes 41, Noes 39, to sustain the call for the P. Q., and the discussion of the resolve went on in order. An amendment was offered "That on the 21st day of February, the debate in Committee of the Whole should cease, and the question be put on ordering it engrossed for a third reading. Mr. STEBBINS again called the "P. Q." which call it was moved to lay upon the table, and on that the Ayes and Noes was taken. The House refused by a decided majority to table the call made by Mr. STEBBINS, but before the motion to put the main question could be reached, the clock told that the Session must close, and the House adjourned until to-morrow evening.

It will be noticed that the friends of the bill are pursuing the course indicated in one of my former letters, and doubtless they will push on as they have commenced, and that in some way or other they will speedily determine the fate of the measure so far as the Assembly is concerned. I think the sooner the better, for as there is little manifest disposition to permit the making of amendments, all debate must be worse than useless—all propositions looking to any radical change in the principal features only "love's labor lost."

Immediately after the House adjourned the Clerk requested the friends of Temperance to attend a meeting to be held in the cloak room this evening. In that conclave doubtless will be received the movements which shall succeed, when next the House reaches the bill.

SOMETHING ABOUT TEMPERANCE.

Among the memorials presented in the Senate this morning, was one from the Grand Division of Western New-York Sons of Temperance, asking for the passage of an act to suppress intemperance.

THE MECHANICS' AND THRIFT' SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS

Presented a special report in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the Senate. They have received during the year past, by 2,516 depositors.....$422,222 00
Paid on 1,161 drafts..... 161,005 29
Interest received, Bonds and Mortgages..... 12,281 04
Interest received on Stocks..... 400 00
Interest received on Loans..... 611 83
Interest received, Bank dividends..... 1,322 18
Expenses for the year..... 2,767 01
Aggregate amount of deposits, Jan. 1, 1855..... 261,201 45
Invested on Bonds and Mortgages..... 194,656 00
Invested on New-York Revenue Bonds..... 12,000 00
Invested on Williamsburg City Bonds..... 17,000 00
Invested on Rochester City Bonds..... 4,000 00
Invested on Kings County Bonds..... 5,000 00
Cash on hand..... 44,105 00

A LARGE ENCROACHMENT.

The City of New-York clamors for a law to prevent further encroachments upon the waters that wash her shores. No question relating to the City is to-day more strongly pressed upon the Legislature than the claims and the dangers of the harbor that has made New-York, the commercial City of the Union. These importuning, thus anxious, you would think that the municipal authorities of the City would have refrained from themselves grasping any of the lands under water, she so much begrudges. Yet this morning comes up a memorial, magnificently engrossed, and signed by that most wide awake of all Mayors, FERNANDO WOOD, asking the Legislature to legalize the filling in of ninety lots of the lands under water, lying between the piers Nos. 20 and 22, on the Hudson River. Grant this, and how much will Brooklyn ask when it is her turn? I am afraid she will not be content with bare ninety lots.

MORE ABOUT LEARNING.

Mr. BROOKS resumed the floor and continued the remarks he had intended to have given currency to previous to the election of Senator. The Senator from the Sixth is one of the few in the Senate that I listen to with a kind of pleasure. He never tasks your thinking faculties to that extent that others do; where he says sensible things you have no call to question his sincerity—and where he turns sarcastic you are equally at ease, for there is no doubt of his meaning and intent. In fact, I rather think the most of his sarcasm, for in that he appears most at home; you feel and realize that the fountain of gall and wormwood is inexhaustible—that deliberate malice and vindictive annoyance echoes to the utterance as freely as the waters of a bubbling spring. He never puts on a cloak, or if he does it is one of the most transparent material—a gossamer fabric, through which the real purpose is as apparent as the sun in the heavens when the sky is clear.

POETICAL QUOTATIONS.

During the course of Mr. BROOKS' speech he quoted as by "a sweet poetess of Connecticut," the following couplets:

"What sought they thus afar,
Bright jewels of the mine,
The wealth of seas—the spoils of war?—
They sought a faith's pure shrine."

One of the page boys by my side suggests that these lines are the production of an English lady named FELICIA HEMANS. I have never been much in the poetic line, and I cannot pretend to decide between the Senator and the page. I would suggest to those who shall at tempt to solve the problem, that the page is of foreign extraction, and they should take that fact into consideration.

The following are the remarks offered in explanation of his vote for Senator, by Mr. WILLIAMS:

Mr. WILLIAMS, in explanation of his vote, said: Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate that I may at this time give the reasons for the vote I am about to cast. I stand here, Sir, constitutionally charged with the responsibility of exercising the franchise entrusted to me by a confiding constituency, and I feel it my duty to reflect faithfully their wishes according to the best of my ability. That a wide influence of opinion exists upon the question now before us, I have no reason to doubt. The great questions at issue are *Slavery on one hand, and Dictation on the other.* My constituency are opposed to both, Sir. I believe I speak truly their sentiments when I denounce foreign, sectarian, proscriptive dictation on political dictation. But, Sir, notwithstanding the magnitude of these evils, I believe the elements already working in our midst will soon effect a remedy. On the other hand, Sir, comes up the great question of human liberty; and I believe I should not be faithful to my constituents were I to neglect on this occasion to tender my cordial approvation of the dignified, firm and resolute stand taken and maintained by Senator SEWARD in resisting the aggressions of Slavery—especially in the attempt to extend its boundaries into the land of the free.

He has manfully vindicated the cause of human freedom, and by his industry, sagacity and ability, has reached a position which enables us to boast that in him we have a Northern man with Northern principles. His experience and learning eminently fit him for the station of the station he now occupies. And notwithstanding the objections of some that he is not in all respects perfect, yet in view of the circumstances in which we are placed, I am satisfied we shall not be able to find the man whose position upon the watch-tower of Liberty will strike greater dread to the enemies of Freedom than WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Therefore, I am constrained to overlook an some disadvantages, and commend him for the honors he has obtained, by intervening him as a monument to Freedom upon the bulwarks of our country. I vote for WILLIAM H. SEWARD. J. R. S.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$1,239,269 IN SPECIE.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPLETED.

LOS ANGELES EXCITEMENT.

THE PORT OF MANZANILLA.

THE COCOS ISLAND TREASURE.

LATER FROM OREGON.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

How the New King, Liholiho, Bears his Honors.

EXTRACTS FROM AUSTRALIAN FILES.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, MARKETS, &c.

The *North Star* rounded the Hook yesterday noon, and in spite of the terrible snow storm, came up to port before night. To purser HULL we are indebted for the early delivery of our packages, and for the following

Memoranda.

The Panama Railroad is at length completed. On the 28th ult. the train passed over the road from Aspinwall to Panama for the first time. Its arrival in Panama caused great excitement among the native population, who had never before seen that great triumph of human ingenuity, a "locomotive." Thus it will be seen that the connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific is formed, and hereafter, those whose business or pleasure makes a trip to the North or South Pacific desirable, need not fear the loss of health formerly incidental to the exposure necessary in the transit across the Isthmus, which will henceforth occupy four hours in comfortable cars protected entirely from the weather.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company intends keeping one of their fine steamers at Panama, ready coaled, waiting the passengers from the Atlantic States. On their arrival in Panama, they will leave the cars and go immediately on board ship, thus avoiding all detention.

The passengers that went out by the *North Star*, and also those that came home, passed over the road in the cars, and there has not been a single case of sickness among them.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco for Panama Jan. 16, at noon; 16th, 2.30 P. M., exchanged signals with steamer *Cortez*, bound to the northward; 23d, 7 A. M., exchanged signals with steamer *Golden Age*, bound to San Francisco. Arrived at Acapulco at 1 o'clock A. M., 24th, and left at 6.30 A. M. same day; 26th, 2 P. M., spoke whaling bark *Hydaspe*, Snow, New-Bedford, 27 months out, 500 barrels oil; 29th, 8 P. M., arrived at Panama, 13 days 9 hours from San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens* (with the mails and passengers that left New-York by steamer *North Star*, 20th December,) arrived at San Francisco 13th January, at 10 P. M. Her passengers all landed in excellent health.

A part of SANTA ANNA's army, 3,000 in number, had deserted and gone over to Gen. ALVAREZ. A portion of them, with some of their officers, reached Acapulco 23d January. The remainder were daily expected.

The U. S. M. steamer *North Star* sailed from Aspinwall January 31, 11 o'clock A. M. February 2, 70 miles S.S.W. of St. Domingo, passed brig *Pitman* of Halifax.

The U. S. M. steamer *El Dorado*, from Havana, with the New-Orleans mails and passengers, arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th ult.

Treasure List of steamer North Star.

Adams & Co.	$166,000	W. S. Hassell & Sons	$3,000
H. Bleistein	5,000	Johnson & Lowden	4,500
John Durant & Co.	11,000	Metropolitan Bank	60,000
Dodge, Sherman & Co.	48,000	Page, Bacon & Co.	23,000
Drexel & Co.	60,000	Probst & Montgomery	2,500
Peter Edde	3,700	J. Watson & Sons	20,000
Wm. Hope & Co.	31,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	80,000
Total			$1,294,400
Adams & Co., from Australia			36,000
A. Horn, from Aspinwall			374
Total			$1,330,769

OREGON.

Climate—Trade—Legislature—Know-Nothings—Friendly Indians, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OREGON CITY, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1854.

The state of affairs in Oregon now is little different from what it was two months ago.

The Winter, however, has been unusually mild. No snow at all has fallen, and until recently not rain enough to make the Willamette River navigable above Champoeg. Old settlers say they have never known the rivers so low in December as they have been this year. During the week past, however, it has rained almost incessantly, and there is well nigh a freshet. There has been so little cold weather that cabbages and other similar vegetables are still growing in the gardens. Indeed, this is one of such Winters in Oregon as we "read of."

The *Legislature* has been in session, but like other great bodies has adjourned till after the holidays. Before its adjournment, however, it was very active. No small amount of gas was let off, and some real work done for good or for evil. Among the acts passed is one substituting the vive voce method of voting at elections for the method by ballot, and another dividing Clackamas and Washington Counties, and creating a new County called Multnomah, and reapportioning the representatives from these counties. Of the reasons for the latter move I am not informed, but it smells strongly of gerrymanderism, it being one of the instincts of democracy in this period to take *security for the future.* In this case however, as in some others, its greediness may prove self-devouring.

The substitution of the vive voce for the ballot is designed to head off the *Know-Nothings*! This body is apparently gaining ground here, and unless checked, will soon exert a formidable influence in elections. They have seriously disturbed the dreams of the high priests and apostles of Democracy, and hence a combined effort to crush them. The first weapon used against them was the most bitter and malignant denunciation by the two leading Democratic papers. Then the Assembly expedient of cause-dropping by some one of the "Statesman" clique, and what purports to be an expose of the Constitution, oaths, covenantors, &c., of the Order, and the proceedings in one of the "Wigwams." Then to give the death blow to the "conspiracy,"—to cause all timid freemen, and whig into the ranks all Soft Democrats, this vive voce act has been passed.

Among the measures proposed by the Legislature are a Liquor law, a regulation of School matters, the organization of townships as a substitute for the present County organizations, and several others equally important. The great measure of the session, however, seems likely to be a resolution for defeating the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the President's veto, and the Anti-Know-Nothing demonstration at Washington. I understand that on this the gentlemen are preparing to "spread themselves." The resolution will no doubt pass—and no matter what Ohio, Pennsylvania, &c., have done, MARCY's breeches shall be patched, and a cordial administered to the fainting spirit of the President.

Business is still dull and money scarce. Some are flattering themselves that the crisis has passed, but I do not see as yet reasons for such a belief. Indeed, I believe *such times* are likely to continue here till manufactories are established and a permanent market made at home or abroad for our products. *Hard times* prove one of the richest blessings Oregon has ever enjoyed. They have induced economy, quickened the energies of the people and turned attention to the best interests of the country. Schools, institutions of learning and religion, if not better patronized, are better appreciated and more desired than they were when money was plenty and men were grasping for sudden fortunes.

The trade of the country with California has greatly diminished within a year. Shipping is now a poor investment. Many of the vessels that formerly ran regularly between Portland and San Francisco have sought other employment. The brig *Agate*, of 190 tons, after having made several unprofitable voyages, has started with a cargo of lumber, flour, salmon and spars, for the Sandwich Islands. This is an experiment on the part of the owners, but great hopes are entertained of its success. If the *Agate* makes a profitable voyage, and the market proves good, there are the means of an extensive trade in such articles as the *Agate* took out. The only other articles of export at present are chickens, eggs, butter, hogs, cattle and leather.

The business community have recently experienced a great loss by the destruction of the mills of the Portland Milling Company. The Mills were accidentally set on fire by an Indian.

The steamboats above the Falls have combined and raised the price of freight. They now charge $36 a ton (measurement) for carrying goods to Corvallis—about 100 miles—a pretty heavy charge for these hard times!

The Willamette Falls Canal and Milling Company are making lumber. Their projected works, however, are not progressing. I am informed that there is a division of opinion among the stockholders as to the course to be pursued. Their losses have been enormous, and their property is heavily encumbered. Some of the stockholders prefer losing the whole to incurring any further risks. Should the Company fail and the works stop, it would be a heavy loss to the country.

The new steamboat building at Milwaukie is nearly ready to launch. When she commences running it is hoped there will be a reduction of the rates of passage and freight. At present only one boat runs between this and Portland, and the passage is *three dollars*—distance only 14 miles. What would you New-Yorkers, who ride to Albany for a dollar, think of our prices!

The mail steamer *Columbia*, on her last trip up, "rode her chain" at Crescent City, and so injured her copper that the captain was obliged to "beach" her at Astoria, and repair. Having run on at high tide, he was obliged to lie there about a week. We are consequently without a "States" mail for a whole month. Our mail arrangements are wretched. The Oregon mail is distributed in San Francisco, and there seems to be no case at all in the distribution. Matter for the upper country is found in the Portland and Oregon City box, and much that belongs in Oregon City comes a week or two behind the time, after having made a trip up two up the river. In this way it is, perhaps, that there are so frequent failures, and so much complaint. The New-York WEEKLY TIMES is often missing.

The Indians in this Valley and in the North are now quiet, so far as we hear. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs has recently concluded treaties with the Rogue Rivers and other tribes in the South, and is about to enter into negotiations with the bands in this Valley for the cession of their lands.

The Register and Receiver's office is now open here. The papers of the Surveyor General's office have been transferred to the Register, and nearly all the business pertaining to "claims" is done here. I learn that the office is burdened with business, and an increase of help will be requisite. Many are taking out their "*certificates*" and are ready to sell their land. The time is near for profitable investments in real estate, although the only land for sale is that held by "*settlers*." As yet there is no Government Land open for the location of soldiers' warrants or for purchase.

There is a rumor here that the people in Washington Territory are preparing, at the instigation of Russian agents, to make a filibustering expedition against Vancouver's Island. I can hardly credit the report; still, it is no more foolish and reckless an adventure than hundreds of our "smart people" are ready to rush into.

It is likely that the question of the immediate organization of a State Government will be presented to the people of this territory again at the next general election. How it will be decided cannot safely be predicted. I am of opinion, however, that the measure will meet with more favor than it did last June, although I am not aware of any new arguments that can be adduced in its favor, except that the condition of society is more settled, and business affairs are more permanent and reliable. The prospects for increase of population are far here encouraging. Owing to the hostility of the Indians on the overland route, the equal or superior attractions of Kansas and Nebraska, the hard times here, and the expense of immigration by sea, it is not safe to calculate upon any net increase of population here for a year to come—and should Oregon enter the Confederacy immediately, she must go in as a very "weak sister." DALLES.

JANUARY 2, 1855.

Since writing the above, I have learned from a gentleman, who has come directly from the Indian country east of the Cascade Mountains, that there is some difficulty still with the Indians in that quarter. My informant has been himself connected with a trading party, occupying the station of the former Umatilla agency, about 120 miles beyond the white settlements. The traders there have a large amount of goods, some money and a considerable number of horses—a tempting prize for the Indian tribes, especially if any provocation for an attack should be offered. Such provocation was offered just before my informant left. A white man and Indian had an altercation about a horse, which terminated in the shooting of the Indian. The band to which he belonged, which is a branch of the Cayuses, nation, (the residence of Dr. WHITMAN,) were greatly excited, and the man who killed the Indian having made his escape, they threatened the destruction of the whole party. They were finally prevailed upon to send for the Indian Agent at the Dalles, and leave the adjustment of the affair to him. My informant came off as a messenger for the Agent. The Agent could not go out immediately but sent a letter by express to the Indian Chief, informing him that he would go out within a few weeks. There is much doubt about that being satisfactory, and there is ground to fear that the Indians have resorted to violence.

My informant says that he has learned from friendly Indians about their trading post, that the total extermination of the whites east of the Cascades is debated among the warriors and young men of several tribes in that region. If they do anything at all, they purpose to unite as many

tribes as possible, and make their attacks simultaneously upon all the settlements as soon as the Columbia River shall have been frozen up. That such designs are entertained by some of the Indians, is more than probable; and the fact that any intimations of them have been given by any of the Indians, should stimulate all who may be interested to great vigilance. I must repeat also what I have before said in substance in another letter, that the Government have been inexcusably remiss in providing for the security of our frontier settlements. It is true the establishment of forts through the Snake country along our immigrant road is contemplated, and the punishment of the Snakes next Spring for their robberies and murders is determined upon; but this is all too late. An earlier establishment of the forts, and a more just and energetic administration of our Indian affairs might have prevented the evils and sufferings that have been endured, and saved the expense of a long and bloody war of extermination.

New-Year's Day was enjoyed here à la New-York. Business was partially suspended, and the great number of New-Year's calls that were made caused the streets to present an unusually lively appearance. D.

CALIFORNIA.

The People of Los Angeles in Arms.

We take the following from an Extra of the *Southern Californian*, published in Los Angeles:

The arrival of the *Goliah* with the order from the Judge of the Supreme Court, granting a stay of proceedings in the case of BROWN and LEE, and leaving ALVITRE to suffer the penalty which, by our Court, has been awarded alike to them all, has been received by our citizens with general indignation.

It will be recollected that on the occasion of the murder of CLIFFORD by BROWN, that the citizens were only deterred from hanging the latter, in consequence of the very general confidence reposed in Judge HAYNE and his Court; and it was distinctly understood at the time, that if sentence of death were passed upon him by the said Court, that no outside or foreign influence should interfere to prevent its execution.

Interested parties have, however, thought proper to thwart the popular will in this matter—and we are now reaping its consequences.

The news arrived here on Wednesday morning—during the day notices were sent out through the county; on Thursday morning the Sheriff, in view of the excited state of public feeling, commenced summoning the citizens to attend at the Jail on Friday, the day of execution.

Last night (Thursday evening) one of the largest and most excited mass meetings ever convened in our city, was held in the immense dining saloon of MONTGOMERY. Upwards of six hundred persons, from all parts of the county, were gathered within and without—numbers being unable to effect an entrance—composed of all classes.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ P. M., and Col. MCCLANAHAN was chosen Chairman, and Capt. J. D. HUNTER and Don JUAN SEPULBEDA, Vice-Presidents, and FRANK BALL, Secretary. The President briefly stated the objects of the meeting. Capt. A. BELL and others made eloquent speeches to the point.

An article relative to the matter, published in the *Southern Californian*, of Thursday morning, was read to the meeting by Capt. BELL, which was received with unbounded applause, and its sentiments ratified without a dissenting voice.

Among the numerous speeches made on the occasion, was one by his Honor the Mayor, in which he unequivocally *proclaimed himself in favor of hanging* BROWN *and* ALVITRE *together*. His remarks were listened to with great attention. It will be recollected that mainly to his exertions at the former meeting is due the fact that BROWN was turned over to the authorities, and he then pledged himself that, if justice was not done, he would resign his office, and assist with the people in carrying out the wishes of the public. We presume he will resign, and if so, there can be no doubt that he will be reelected without a dissenting voice.

A Committee was chosen, composed of Don JUAN SEPULBEDA, Capt. HUNTER, and S. K. LABATT, to draft resolutions, who reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That whereas the time for the execution of BROWN and ALVITRE will have arrived by to-morrow, the 12th day of January, 1855; and as by some means BROWN has received a respite and ALVITRE none; and as they are both equally guilty—we, the Committee, think they should both be executed at the same time, and on the same drop.

2. *Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to devise means to carry into effect the above resolution, which Committee was chosen, and the meeting adjourned to Friday morning.

TEN O'CLOCK.—This meeting is now in session; extensive and determined preparations are being made to further the designs of an excited populace.

The Sheriff's party having spiked the different pieces of ordnance in the city during the past night, smiths are engaged in drilling them out. The Sheriff is determined to do his duty in carrying out the law at all hazards, having yesterday made his will and prepared himself for every emergency. Some fifteen or twenty men are prepared to stand by him to the death.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—The execution is to take place in the jail yard, the hills overlooking which are fast becoming covered with the populace.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.—A Committee of our most respectable citizens have just visited the Sheriff to get him to yield up BROWN in view of the frightful crisis.

The citizens are arming and cartridges provided for some pieces of artillery, to be used in demolishing the jail building. BARTON, the Sheriff, has been counseled by the Committee, but still refuses. His friends are using every exertion in their power to prevent the effusion of blood.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.—Two thousand men have gathered from all portions of the County, well armed and determined. One hundred dollars has been paid this morning to the proprietors of the shooting gallery by Californians for loading revolvers. Masses of people are congregating from all quarters. Stores closed.

HALF-PAST ONE.—All business ceased; immense numbers of people are constantly arriving. There cannot be less than five thousand now in and about the city. Crowds are thronging the hill-tops and about the jail yard.

The multitude, in overwhelming masses, are approaching the jail. Excitement increasing to a fearful extent.

THREE O'CLOCK.—ALVITRE hung by the Sheriff; but the rope broke. He was, however, again put up and swung off.

Whereupon, Mayor FOSTER and Capt. HUNTER took the vote of the masses on BROWN's case—one universal shout of "aye!" responded to the question whether or not he shall be forthwith executed.

The end not yet.

News has just arrived of the committal of the KING boys in the Monte, for murder, by Squire MARTIN.

LATEST.

At 3½ o'clock Mayor FOSTER resigned, and asked the mob if they would wait and let BROWN be hung by the authorities, or if they wanted to hang him immediately; the answer was hanging. The mob then made a rush to the outer gate of the jail and succeeded in effecting an entrance, after which they commenced breaking open the doors with axes, the Sheriff in the meantime having left. As the last accounts—3½ o'clock—they were still breaking open the jail cells in search of the prisoner BROWN, and should they succeed in finding him he will certainly be hung. No resistance was made by the Sheriff and his posse.

Horrible Tragedy.

We take the following from the Los Angeles *Star*: A most fatal affray occurred in the Monte on Sunday afternoon between SAMUEL KING and sons and [illegible] JOHNSON. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows: JOHNSON was in a drinking house, and took occasion, in the presence of one of the sons of Mr. KING, to call him a scoundrel, and many vile epithets, which it is useless to mention. Young KING told JOHNSON that he should not take up the quarrel, as he did not consider himself man enough for JOHNSON, but he would find one who would, and left the grocery and went home. Shortly after this JOHNSON saw KING and his sons coming towards him, and he got on his horse apparently with the intention of leaving, raising his hat and bidding the bystanders "Good-day." Whether there were any words passed between KING and JOHNSON we have not learned, but in the examination it was proved that KING fired first, and is supposed to have wounded JOHNSON, whose horse threw him off, who then retreated into a house, and as KING came up fired upon him, the shot taking effect in his left breast, in the upper lobe of the left lung, passing entirely through, and mortally wounding him. KING immediately got off from the horse and lay down on the ground, calling his sons he was dying and calling upon them to avenge his death. JOHNSON then attempted to escape, but was pursued by the KINGS, knocked down and severely beaten. JOHNSON then retreated to a house, barricaded the door, which was broken down by his pursuers, who entered the premises and shot him down, two balls taking effect in his side, one in the head and one in the arm. JOHNSON died almost immediately from the wounds in his head and side. The young KINGS, after their father's death, came in and gave themselves up, and their examination is now being held.

Our Population.

From the San Francisco Herald, 13th.

In another column will be found an elaborately prepared table, showing the arrival and departure of passengers by sea during the year 1854, now closing. It presents anything but a satisfactory exhibit. While the arrivals this year number only 47,730, the departures have amounted to 24,477, showing a net gain of only 23,253 to our population during the year. There are several features of interest observable in these movements of population. The total arrivals from New-Grenada and Central America, which represent those coming from the United States on the Panama and Nicaragua steamers, amounted to 29,663; while the departures by the same conveyances numbered 19,528, leaving an addition of only 10,135 Americans, or individuals from American ports, to our population. This shows a most alarming falling-off as compared with former years. To supply the place of the 19,528 inhabitants who have left us for the Atlantic States, have arrived 15,101 Chinese, a substitute far from being desirable. For ports in China have departed 2,530 passengers, showing an increase of 12,565 Chinese during the year, or more than one half the total addition to our population. The Mexicans seem to be leaving us; for besides the multitudes who return home over land, the arrivals from Mexico have only numbered 591, while the departures have amounted to 1,171, showing a net loss of 580 during the year. Between California and Australia, the account is nearly balanced, 512 arrivals to 535 departures. The same is true with reference to the Sandwich Islands, the record standing 397 arrivals to 393 departures. Comparing one quarter with another, it will be seen that the arrivals in April, May and June, were the most numerous. Within the last three months they have greatly fallen off, California having gained during that time but 1,761 inhabitants, or an average of only 587 per month. One gratifying fact is exhibited by reference to the table—the very large proportion the women and children constitute of the whole addition to our population. For every three men who have reached our shores, two have departed; while five women and children have come among us for every one that has left. We have thus far confined our observations to the movements of passengers by sea. To obtain the actual increase of our population during the year, we must add the number of immigrants who have crossed the Plains during the past season. We have no very accurate data to determine this, and must therefore rely upon report. The estimates of the number have varied between 25,000 and 40,000. We do not think they have exceeded the smallest number. Adding 25,000 therefore to the excess of arrivals by sea, 23,253, and we may set down our increase of population from all sources at 48,253, or in round numbers 50,000. This will never do. If any further argument were needed to demonstrate the absolute necessity of improving the Emigrant Road, and establishing a line of stages across the Plains, it would be furnished by a study of the exhibit we present to-day. Everything in the State is overdone. Preparations have been made for a population of one million, and unless we speedily adopt means to raise the number of inhabitants to something like that amount, we must retrograde.

Advantages of the Port of Manzanillo.

PORT OF MANZANILLO, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Herald:

By this communication I wish to have the public know the great advantages that present themselves at this port as a rendezvous for whalers on the Pacific coast. This is my first visit, having arrived here the day before yesterday, in company with the ship *Franklin*, Capt. J. RICHMOND, New-Bedford whaler. Plenty of wood and water can be had, the only expense being for labor in procuring the articles. A stream of water at the north part of the bay affords an ample supply at all times. I am informed by a German resident, that Mr. WM. FOSTER, an American citizen, has procured permission from the Mexican Government for two lines of steamers to touch in at this port free from all port charges. This will enable those in our line of business to communicate with their friends semi-monthly, a great convenience to seafaring men.

The ship *Franklin* and the bark *E. Adams* are now at anchor in seven fathoms of water, and less than seventy-five yards from the shore. The bay is perfectly land-locked, and secure in any weather. I have been absent from San Francisco two months, and report 200 barrels sperm and 25 barrels whale oil. By the Captain of the Port, I am informed that the Collector will grant the same privileges to whalers here that the Government have in the port of Mazatlan, viz.: To enter, and remain three weeks free from port charges. Please give this notice an insertion in your valuable journal for the benefit of the trade.

THOMAS S. ANDREWS,
Master bark *E. Adams*, San Francisco.

I subscribe to the foregoing statement.

J. RICHMOND,
Master ship *Franklin*, New-Bedford.

Directions to Find the Port of Manzanillo.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Herald:

The best guide for finding this port is the large white rock bearing north about five miles. It is large and very white and can be seen at sea for more than fifteen miles in clear weather, when it has the appearance of a large white semicircle on the side of the cliff at the back. The small white rock of St. Antonio is only visible from the position in the margin, and is very small, as well as the other white rock, bearing about E. by S. There is not the slightest appearance of a house of any description by which the harbor can be found until inside of Point St. Francisco; but by attending to the large white rock above-mentioned, the port cannot be missed, as there is no other rock like it within at least forty miles either way. The latitude of Manzanillo is 29° 3' N.; longitude 104° 47' W., from Greenwich.

THOS. S. ANDREWS,
Master bark *E. Adams*, San Francisco.

Manzanillo.

Mexican papers of a late date contain a decree granting a privilege to Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, Agent for the American Steam Company's line, known by the name of "Nicaragua and Independence," to allow of the steamers touching at the Mexican port of Manzanillo, in coming and going to and from San Francisco and San Juan del Sur and Panama. The following are the principal provisions of the decree:

ARTICLE 1. Grants the privilege, free of tonnage duty, for nine years.

ART. 2. Allows Mr. FOSTER or his representative to provide his steamers in said port with provisions necessary for the voyage, observing the existing laws.

ART. 3. Provides that stores for depositing coals, and an office for the agent may be built outside the town of Manzanillo, without paying rent for the ground occupied, if this belongs to the public lands.

ART. 4. Allows the introduction, free of duty, of all the materials necessary for the construction of said store, to be built of masonry.

ART. 5. Provides that the stores and offices become the property of the Mexican Government at the expiration of the nine years mentioned in the first article.

ART. 6. The steamers touching at the port of Manzanillo may bring and take passengers and letters, coined silver and gold, paying the duties established by the Mexican Custom-House tariff, or to be established in future. But they are not allowed to import or export other goods, consequently are prohibited opening their hatchways, receiving on board a Custom-House officer during the time they may remain in port.

ART. 7. Vessels carrying coals for the use of said steamers shall pay a tonnage duty of four reals per ton, as ordered by the decree of the 14th of October, 1853.

ART. 8. The coals brought by those vessels shall be free of duty; but the vessels are not allowed to carry any other goods except the coals, under the fine of confiscation.

ART. 9. The steamers shall not be obliged to deliver their manifests, nor to forego any other formalities except to comply with the rules and regulations existing already, or to be given in future.

ART. 10. The steamers shall carry the Government mails for that line free of charge.

Mr. FOSTER died at Saltillo on the 27th November. He was United States Consul at Coahuila and Nuevo Leon.

News from the Cocos Expedition.

The schooner *Julius Pringle* left San Francisco on the 23d of August last, to recover a treasure of fifteen millions of dollars, said to have been buried on Cocos Island many years ago. We have been permitted to peruse a letter written by a gentleman, who went down on the expedition, to his son in this city. The writer is a physician of many years' experience, which may explain his success with the dying man. The letter was brought up by the *Sierra Nevada* on her last trip, and from it we take the following extracts, all having any bearing on the movements of the expedition:

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Sunday, Dec. 24, 1854.

DEAR ——: After incredible labor at "Cocos," during more than forty days, we found that ——'s instructions were a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, based upon rumor, and gotten up by —— and himself, believing that the treasure was there and that as strong a force as ours might stumble upon it, and they would come in for a large share without risk or expense. We determined to proceed to Punta Arenas, the locality of CHAPLAIN's death, and see what further information we could obtain. At this place we remained seven weeks. —— and —— were sent into the interior to San José, on the trail of "the CHAPLAIN papers," when it was discovered that they were a nonentity—never were. CHAPLAIN never had "papers"—never made a dying confession; nor, indeed, did he know exactly where the money was deposited, although one of the party that placed it there. In this state of the case we were in despair, but fortune favored us. —— has the commendable quality of inquisitiveness, and loves to talk Spanish. Inquiring of every one he met concerning a certain "Black Doctor," who was said to have poisoned CHAPLAIN, that he might possess himself of his effects, he found out that there was a man in Alajuela, some sixty miles inland, who had sure directions for finding the deposit. Accordingly, ——, ——, and myself proceeded to that place. We found the man, who satisfied us that his knowledge was perfect, but refused to let us have the papers. After much negotiation he agreed to go to Cocos with us, for a specified share. In the meantime, our vessel had gone to this place, (San Juan,) with a cargo, and would not return to Punta Arenas for ten or twelve days. We proceeded to San José, intending to take him with us on our return. On our re-visit, strange to say, we found him dying! It appeared as if a strange fatality attended every one who possessed the secret, just as he was about to avail himself of it. I have counted, I believe, thirteen, who have died with it in their hands. It is now in mine, and it takes not a little courage to hold on to it, but it would take several death's heads to make me give up the chance of a million. To return, *he had been confessed and received the last sacrament*—had made up his mind to die, and masses were being said for his soul! *In this state* he declared to us the truth of his statements. Seeing the difficulties that we should have to contend with should he die, I determined to try to save him, although he was pulseless, almost speechless, and in the cold, clammy sweat of death. I pitched in, and after combatting the grave for two nights and a day, with —— to help me, and he was a glorious nurse, lo and behold, he revived! The townsfolk attributed his recovery to the Saints and me, (and in their admiration, which became oppressive, I don't know if they have not enrolled me in the calendar,) and he in gratitude *gave us up the papers!* We shall leave this place for Cocos in three or four days, and if we do not find the treasure, I shall never rely on death-bed asseverations in future. I think we shall return to this place in about three weeks; and that we shall have the treasure, I have no more doubt than that I am alive. If we do, we shall put it on board a steamer and then ho! for San Francisco!

* * * * * *

As ever, yours, etc.

The following, addressed to a gentleman in San Francisco, is from another of the Company. It corroborates the statement of the first writer:

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Dec. 23, 1854.

DEAR FRIEND: I suppose you are somewhat surprised at not having seen me since our last parting, in August, and perhaps more so at not hearing from me. But when I give you some of my reasons, I hope you may think they are good ones for my silence. As you are probably aware, our first attempt at the treasure was a failure. The information we left San Francisco with was naught; equally as good can be had in almost any port on the coast. When, however, we left the Island, Capt. —— wished to visit Point Arenas, in Costa Rica, saying that the author of all our information had died there in the year 1845, and probably left his papers in the hands of the Spaniard at whose house he died. We went there, and found that the family had removed to the interior some years previous; and resolving not to leave a chance behind, the Captain and myself left to hunt him, and fortunately succeeded in finding him; but when we inquired for papers, he only recollected that the man was said to have been on his way to the Island of Cocos in search of a treasure; but as to their whereabouts or existence he knew nothing, but consented, on strength of large promises in case of success, to accompany us to the coast, where all his, together with our hunting, was of no avail. Whereas all the talking in Spanish devolved upon me, I went on shore one morning—after having sustained myself and the balance of the party with hope up to this time, without one chance of learning anything further—to make indiscriminate inquiry of every one I met as to what they knew of the Island, &c.; when having conversed with two or three under the pretext of making inquiry for pearl shell, I was shown a man coming up the street who had been Captain of different little coastwise craft, and ought to have information where the most shell was to be had. Now you see as I wanted to load the schooner with shells, (in a horn, as I had "nary seed" in my pocket except [illegible] rowed ones, and very few at that,) I walked boldly up to Mr. Spaniard and commenced talking about shells, and soon knew all he did, or was willing I should, about them, when I branched off upon Cocos—when he told me that he had recently seen a chart of the Island, a description of the place where the money was buried, to all of which he added that of the man's name, residence, &c. Here was another trip to the interior, which, when made, resulted more favorably than the last. Dr. —— and Mr. —— and myself were of the party, and on our return brought with us the papers that I am almost certain will lead us to the treasure. Knowing the Island as well as I do, and the chance for success, I am in better spirits than when I left San Francisco. The state of excitement and the climate, however, brought on a fever about a week since, but under the hands of Dr. ——, have recovered almost entirely, and I hope to be able to come up about the second steamer after the one that brings you this, with the treasure. * * * T. B.

Cultivation of Tobacco.

Several notices are made, says the *Herald*, of the growth of tobacco at different points on the Pacific coast, from which it would appear that the plant thrives wonderfully here. The climate appears favorable, and our rich virgin soil is all that could be desired to produce in it perfection. The farmers have heretofore confined their labors to two or three crops. The consequence has been an over-production, and considerable losses. If tobacco of prime quality can be raised in this State, its cultivation will be more profitable than that of any other crop to which attention is now devoted. There is an immense amount of tobacco and cigars imported annually into this State. If for these the domestic article can be substituted, it will save millions of dollars to our people, and transfer to the pockets of our own agriculturists what is now exported to enrich foreigners. We see no reason why tobacco, equal to that of Virginia or Cuba, should not be raised here, and a new source of industry opened to our people. The demand will always exceed the supply for many years to come, and there need be no fear that a market will be wanting. The duty on the foreign article will be more than sufficient to protect the home producer and manufacturer, while the labor of the Chinese might be profitably employed in cultivating the plant. There are thousands in the State who understand cultivation—it would be well for them to try the experiment on a liberal scale this season.

Chaplains of the Assembly.

Rev. J. L. SHUCK, a Baptist Minister, has sent a communication to the Assembly, reiterating the declaration that he would only consent to serve as Chaplain of the Assembly *if no salary* was connected with the office—that his idea of the office was honorable usefulness, not pay. Rev. J. A. BENTON, a Presbyterian clergyman, is a poor man, and has no means of living except as he obtains them by his professional services, and declines serving *without* pay.

Petropaulowski.

From the Alta Californian.

Since the repulse of the Allied squadron in attacking the town of Petropaulowski, its name has become as familiar as "household words." In the works of the early navigators it is described with considerable minuteness, particularly by COOK and LA PEROUSE, both of whom speak of the inhabitants in the highest terms of praise for the attentions extended towards them. In the large atlas accompanying PEROUSE's voyages an elegant steel engraving of Petropaulowski is given. We extract the following from the published works of the unfortunate LA PEROUSE:

"The Bay of Avatscha is certainly the finest, safest, and most commodious that is possible to be found in any part of the globe. Its entrance is narrow, and ships would be obliged to pass under the guns of the forts that might be erected. The bottom is mud, and excellent holding ground. Two spacious harbors, one on the east and the other on the west, are capable of holding the whole of the French and English navies. The rivers of Avatscha and Paratounka disembogue themselves into this bay; but they are choked up with banks, and can be entered only at high water. The village of St. Peter and St. Paul is situated on a niche of land, which, like a jetty made by the hand of man, forms behind the village a small harbor, as close as a circus, in which three or four ships might be laid up for the Winter. The opening of this sort of basin is not above fifty yards wide; and there can be nothing in nature more safe and commodious. On the borders of this basin Mr. KALSOFF proposes to trace the plan of a city, which will become at some future period the Capital of Kamschatka, and perhaps the centre of an extensive commerce with Japan, China, the Philippine Islands and America. A vast pool of fresh water lies to the north of this intended city, and several little rivulets run within six hundred yards of it, the streams of which might easily be united, and would afford this spot all the conveniences necessary for a numerous population. MR. KALSOFF knows the value of these advantages; but first of all, he repeated a hundred times, we must have hands and bread, and both these are yet extremely scarce. He had issued orders, however, which announced a speedy union of different ortroys with that of St. Peter and St. Paul, where he proposed to build a church without delay."

Escape of the State Prison Convicts.

In describing the escape of the State Prison convicts from the San José prison, the San José *Tribune* says: "Some time during Sunday night last, five of the seven State prisoners recently lodged in our jail made their escape and left for parts unknown. On examination of the cell where they were confined, it appears that they unfastened their handcuffs and availed themselves of a bar of iron which had been carelessly left in the cell, and succeeded in wrenching off the lock of the door. Once in the passage-way, an opening was easily made through the outside wall by tumbling out a few bricks under the grating of one of the windows. It is an *unfortunate* circumstance, to say the least, that no one was about the premises at the time, since all this enterprising labor on the part of the rascals would have aroused a Rip Van Winkle, had he been taking his nap in the vicinity."

Crime in Marysville.

During the three months ending Dec. 31, 1854, 235 offenders were arraigned in the Mayor's Court of Marysville, of whom 100 were arrested for breaking the peace, 41 for drinking and disorderly conduct, 27 for assault and battery, 15 for violation of city ordinances, 10 for malicious mischief, 6 for misdemeanor, 9 for displaying deadly weapons, 3 for assault with deadly weapons, 2 for assault with intent to kill, 15 for petit and 6 for grand larceny, and 1 for arson. Of the whole number, 37 were discharged, 63 imprisoned, 124 fined, 6 held to answer, 3 transferred to justice, and 1 appealed.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 23d of December—being one week later than previous advices. Prince LIHOLIHO has ascended the throne, vacant by the death of the old King; and the scheme of annexation, at least for the present, may be regarded as abandoned. The news is not important.

The New King.

The *Polynesian* says: The Court has gone into mourning for three months, for the death of his late Majesty King KAMEHAMEHA III. The funeral of his late Majesty will take place on Saturday, the 30th of December, agreeable to public notice, which will be given hereafter. At the Privy Council of the 16th, the Ministers of the late King offered their condolence, and placed their respective portfolios at the disposal of his present Majesty King KAMEHAMEHA IV. The members of his Privy Council followed this example. All assured his Majesty of their loyal attachment and faithful allegiance. It pleased the King to address his Council in the following words:

CHIEFS: I have become, by the will of God, your Father, as I have been your child. You must help me, for I stand in need of help.

To you, Ministers, and other high officers of State of our late King, I return my sincere thanks for the expressions of condolence with which you have this morning comforted me. I request of you to continue your labors in the several positions you have hitherto held, until when my grief shall have allowed me time for reflection, I make such new arrangements as shall seem proper.

I thank the members of this Council in general for their condolence, who will, also, I hope, assist me with their advice, as though they had been appointed by myself.

The American brig *Noble* sailed for San Francisco on Wednesday last, says the *Polynesian* of Dec. 23. This vessel, it will be recollected, was at Petropaulovski last Summer, when that place was attacked by the Allied fleet, and received about thrice as many shots during the bombardment as the Russian frigate *Aurora*. She is now due at this port.

The Russian Prisoners.

The *Polynesian* says there are on board the British frigate *Amphitrite* some twelve or fifteen Russian prisoners, being the captain and crew of the Russian ship *Sitka*, captured by the squadron at the North in August last. They will be landed at Tahiti, on the arrival of the *Amphitrite* at that island.

First Public Appearance of the New King.

The first appearance in public of His present Majesty, King KAMEHAMEHA the IVth, was on Sunday last, in the House of God, leading his sister, Her Royal Highness Princess VICTORIA, on his left, and followed by the Ministers of the late King. A sermon was delivered, adapted to the occasion, by Rev. Mr. CLARK, in the Hawaiian language.

Men-of-War at Honolulu.

Since our last issue, says the *Polynesian* of the 23d December, the British frigates *Amphitrite* and *Pique* have arrived at this port from San Francisco, which makes six men-of-war in our harbor, of three different nations, viz.: one American, three English and two French. The *Amphitrite* sails to-day for the South American coast, touching at Tahiti and Pitcairn's Island.

Honors to the New King.

At 12 o'clock, on the 16th, the Royal Standard at the Palace, and the National Standards at the Fort and on Punch Bowl, were raised from half-mast, and a salute of 21 guns fired in honor of the accession to the throne of H. R. H. Prince ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO, under the title of KAMEHAMEHA IV. This salute was immediately responded to by all the men-of-war in port, with the Hawaiian ensign at the main. After which the flags were lowered again to half-mast, where they will continue to be worn until the obsequies of His late Majesty, which will take place on Saturday, the 30th inst.

Whaleship at Auction.

The whaling-ship *Black Warrior* was sold at auction on Tuesday last, with her inventory, for $1,100. JOHN F. COLBORN, auctioneer; JAMES MAKEE, Esq., purchaser.

AUSTRALIA.

We receive most of our files from Sydney down to Nov. 23, but we glean little from them that is new:

From the Maitland Mercury of Saturday.

IMMIGRANTS.—The immigrants who arrived at Maitland on Tuesday last have been sent out under the Assisted Emigration Act, and are all unmarried females from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. Two have been engaged. There are also nine male immigrants unengaged. They are miners by trade, and consider themselves not fitted for any other kind of employment. Having been sent out under the Assisted Emigration Act, their employers have to pay £6 in advance, but several others previously engaged having deserted their service, the employers feel disinclined to run any further risks, and these men remain unemployed.

In the Victoria Legislative Council Mr. ANNAND next proposed that a branch of the royal family should be requested to become King of Victoria, and that his Majesty should be "hereditary Chief Magistrate." He argued that "a monarch to be of any use, ought not to be 16,000 miles off;" that a King we must have; and that the expense of electing a Chief Magistrate exceeds that of supporting a limited monarchy. Mr. GRIFFITH seconded the motion *pro forma*. He thought that a young Prince of the blood, who would, no doubt, ultimately tire of that life of pleasure and dissipation for which Princes of the blood are so proverbial at home, would enjoy founding a dynasty out here. The case had not yet arisen—the Colony not being at present ripe for separation, nor the Princes old enough to have reached the expatriation point in regard to dissipation. However, as the case might arise, he would second the motion.

Miss CATHARINE HAYES had given two concerts at the Queen's Theatre, Melbourne; the first on the evening of Saturday, the 28th ultimo, and the second on Tuesday, the 31st. The *Argus*, of the 30th, devotes a column and a half of its space to a detailed account of the *début* of the "Queen of Song" before a Melbourne audience.

The following is the return of visitors at the Victorian exhibition on Tuesday, the 31st ult.—Day visitors, 704 at 2s. 6d., £88; evening do., 405 at 2s. 6d., £50 12s.; children (day) 107 at 1s. 6d., £9 0s. 6d.; do. evening, 13 at 1s. 6d., 19s. 6d. Total for the day, £147 18s. Previous receipts for daily admissions, £1,768 17s. 6d. Total number of season tickets issued to date—gentlemen, 416 at £3 3s., £1,310 8s.; ladies, 273 at £2 2s., £573 6s.—£1,883 14s. 7d. Total receipts to date, £3,800 0s. 6d.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Victoria Convict Prevention Bill.

In our last we published this document *in extenso*. But one opinion can be entertained of the project. In principle and detail it is detestable. The design is to perpetuate distinctions which every colony in Australia ought to destroy. If it were possible to single out, clothe, in yellow and subject to surveillance those who once "gloried in their shame," and invited the community to admire them as a class that had been prisoners of the Crown, society might have been silent; but there are multitudes whose sympathies have always been on the side of virtue, and who have unostentatiously labored to remove the stigma of convictism, and it would be criminal in their fellow-citizens to stand by and see their feelings lacerated, their established character insulted, and their interests and privileges ignored. All know from report or experience what the passport system is on the continent of Europe, where arbitrary authority prevails, and organized espionage is part of the regular government. The abominable system has never existed in free England, and would not be tolerated for a moment. Is the noxious plant, indigenous to France, Austria, Italy, and Russia, to be transplanted and cultivated as an exotic in Australia? We much mistake the people if they entertain or endure it. It is an insidious blow at the liberty of free men, and the inhabitants of the colony that adopts or sanctions it will be the first to suffer from its inevitable consequences. It is the initiatory step towards despotism. We warn our neighbors on the other side of the straits against rash resolves. In the meantime we publish, by request, the draft of a bill that has been forwarded to the honorable member for Cornwall, and which, if passed, will effectually prevent the existence of agents in this island to carry into effect the nefarious scheme. It will show the Legislature of Victoria that it is beyond their province to legislate for Tasmania. It is the interest of all the Australias, now that transportation has ceased, that intercourse should be free; unimpeded either by clearances or passports. Detected crime can be punished with severity; but as the stream of criminals has been turned aside from these regions, the best method to mitigate the evil that may arise from the residuum of convictism that remains, is to disregard its existence until a fresh offence involves the culprit in penalties already denounced.—*Launceston Examiner.*

The New South Wales Exhibition.

From the Sydney Empire, Nov. 23.

The public interest evoked by the present review of our productive wealth and our progress in industrial pursuits, has greatly increased since its commencement, and the Exhibition is now looked upon as one of the permanent entertainments of Sydney. The satisfactory and even laudatory accounts given by those who have examined the collection have tended to dispel the incredulity of many who had passed a hasty and unfavorable opinion of the probable success of the undertaking; and these have invariably confessed such opinions to have been erroneous. If the unprejudiced visitor does not retire from the Exhibition with any high opinion of the manufacturing genius of this country, he must at least be impressed with the opulence in natural products which the limited labor devoted to their elucidation has served to develop. The desire to become acquainted with the peculiar physical features of the country, and to trace the various departments of useful labor in which their fellow colonists are employed, cannot fail to bind together the members of this mixed community in a tie of common interest, and to promote effectually the cause of morality and social progress.

The number of visitors yesterday was four hundred and eighty-six. The additional specimens received consisted principally of blocks of white coral, native copper, and iron-stone, which were presented by His Excellency the Governor-General.

We proceed to notice some of the specimens of natural products exhibited.

RAW SILK.

Some very beautiful skeins of silk are displayed on the central stall on the right hand, on entering the Exhibition. Four specimens, presented by the Misses WARNER, are of silk from worms reared by them at Lake Macquarie, and are the produce, severally, of the years 1850, '51, '52 and '53. The skeins have a fine gloss, and are equal in condition and color to any we have previously seen; they are, however, small in size. In this respect, some specimens exhibited by Mr. SYDNEY COHEN, of George-street, are rather superior, the skeins being of considerable length, while the gloss and color are equally fine. The specimens sent by Mr. PETER CURTIS, of Hunter-street, are also deserving of notice, both for size and condition. The skeins exhibited by Miss WAUGH, of Illawarra, are beautiful specimens.

The rearing of silk worms is carried on at present to a very inconsiderable extent in this country, there being but little inducements held out for the employment. The production, indeed, appears only undertaken as an interesting pastime. Nor does the experiment, successful though it must be acknowledged, appear of any prospective commercial value, as the British and other silk markets are abundantly supplied by the exports of China, India and Italy. A long-established trade in this product, combined with an abundant supply of cheap, skilled labor, gives these countries advantages which would render our competition impracticable; and probably no speculator would embark his capital in the enterprise. Perhaps the only recommendation to the pursuit as a branch of colonial industry, is the adaptation of the soil and climate of Australia to the cultivation of the mulberry tree, which produces the only leaf capable of supporting the silk-worm. The appearance of these humble specimens in the Paris Exhibition, will show that attention has been directed here to the production of the raw material, and that the experiment has been very successful.

Some seven or eight years ago letters appeared in the public journals of Sydney recommending the production of silk as an industrial pursuit. The result was the establishment of a society in which several leading men in the colony took part, to encourage the undertaking. Silk worms were introduced, and their rearing soon became a popular occupation, especially in the county of Cumberland, where in nearly every family the children were delighted to watch the gradual growth and successive transformation of these insects. The ultimate intention of the promoters of this design was to raise it to a branch of colonial industry by rendering raw silk an article of colonial export. This intention was never realized; for about five years after this pursuit was initiated the discovery of gold produced a social revolution in the colony, and this, in common with many other occupations, was summarily stopped. It may be said that time was not allowed for giving the speculation a fair trial; at all events while it lasted it realized no profit to those engaged beyond supplying them with an interesting source of recreation.

STRINGY BARK.

Exhibited on the same table as the above, are two specimens of the bark of native trees of the colony; they may, therefore, be more appropriately noticed as isolated objects than under the class of "Timbers."

The first of these specimens is a strip of what is well known as the stringy bark, and is attached to some rough splints from the timber of that tree. The following information respecting it is communicated by the exhibitor, Dr. WILLIAM STEPHENSON, of Manning River: "This substance is the inner bark of the Eucalyptus, and is commonly called stringy bark. It is a most important article in the bush, as three-fourths of the huts are roofed with it, and being nearly a non-conductor of caloric, it forms an excellent roof. If put on with care and neatness, it forms a very handsome covering; it will last about seven years, and its cost is merely the labor of getting it. Its applicability to other purposes will be apparent from the specimens sent in the shape of rude splints, which are not intended for the Paris Exhibition, but for the purpose of attracting country surgeons, to whom the timber may prove of great value, as it can be procured in almost any locality, it can easily be formed into any shape, and is perfectly efficient in its application to almost every case of fracture. It is also frequently used for lashing, training vines, &c."

The stringy bark is extensively used throughout the colony for cordage, for which purpose it is well adapted from its extreme toughness. It is also used by the aborigines for their gunyahs, who bend it over horizontal poles fixed about four feet from the ground.

The second specimen is a strip of the inner bark of a tree of similar nature to the above, but possessing a finer and more regular fibre. The tree in question is the Sterculia, known by the native name of kurrajong. This bark is remarkable for its extreme firmness, and is used in some districts for fastening flour bags, and as a general substitute for string. In the great tenacity of its fibre, the bark bears a close resemblance to flax, and possesses many of the properties of the *phormium tenax* of New-Zealand.

The exhibitor of this specimen, Dr. STEPHENSON, writes: "It is used by the aborigines for collecting the liquid (wild) honey, which they use up from the comb in the act of cutting it out of the tree; it is also used for lashing. The lattice work (or interstices) contains an edible substance."

As announced in another column the Exhibition will to-day be open to the public, and there is little doubt that it will be visited by a large number. The doors will be open at 11 o'clock, and close at 6 o'clock.

San Francisco Market.—JAN. 15.

The week just passed has been one of extreme dullness in all business circles. This has caused considerable surprise, as the weather has been all that could be desired, but, for what reason we do not pretend to say, such has been the case. The demand from the Interior has been extremely limited, while the jobbers have merely packaged small invoices of very desirable goods. In fact we have not for months past witnessed a quieter time than the interval between the departure of the steamers of Jan. 9, and 16. We have no doubt that this stagnation is only temporary, but we have all along held to the idea that the interior was well stocked with goods, and we cannot expect any general movement of consequence before the Spring is well open. The traders now have no money, and consequently do not come down for fresh goods even when they really require them, but the change in the weather will bring things right eventually, and we have been too long accustomed to dull times in San Francisco to feel much surprised at such an interval occurring in the midst of the Winter season.

DRY GOODS.—Imports from Dec. 31 to Jan. 14, 280 bales, 463 cases, 106 pkg. Duck—16 bales, 807 bolts. Blankets—83 bales, 27 cases. The most, and indeed only important movement which we have to record in Dry Goods since our last, has been the advance in Drills, the stock of which is now more concentrated than heretofore, although the movement has been going on for some time past. The principal holders of this description of goods manifest no desire to sell even at present enhanced rates, and the sales of the week, which sum up about 130 bales, have been mostly made by outside parties, and in small lots. At the close 10c. was offered for a considerable parcel, but declined; rates during the week have ranged from 9c. to 9½c. The market for Sheetings has remained very stationary, and with nothing but purely jobbing transactions, rates are unaltered. Sales of Cotton Ducks show a still further falling off in prices. We note sales of 190 bolts Nos. 1 to 5 at 28c., some 275 bolts, Nos. 5 to 10, in two lots, at an average rate at 16c. We also note sales at auction of about 1,500 pair Blankets, assorted colors and weights, as follows: 100 pairs white, at $3 87½; 50 do. blue, at $3 37½; 160 do. white, at $2 12½; 50 do. do. as are, at $2 25; 50 do. do. at $2 25; 100 do. do. at $2 87½; 20 do. green, at $3 40; 380 do. scarlet, at $3 62½; 285 do. blue, at $3 75; 60 do. white, at $3 25; 30 do. do. at $5; 250 do. do. at $4 02½; 10 pcs. (120 yards) black French Broadcloth at $2 87½.

FLOUR.—Since our last the demand for consumption has been very trifling, and the market is quiet. The trade are now well supplied, and the consequent absence of inquiry has not only abated the speculative feeling which was manifesting itself, but has somewhat shaken prices, which can hardly be quoted as firm as they were a week ago. The transactions have been almost wholly of a jobbing character, and are as follows: 550 bbls. Gallego and Haxall, in three lots, at $15; 350 cs. Suffolk Mills, all jobbed, at about the same figure; 6,000 quarter sacks Domestic at $10 50@$12. The only sale of Chili has been one small parcel damaged at $9½. At the close we understand that this description in half sacks has been offered at $11 50, and good Domestic at $10 50 without meeting purchasers.

The imports of the week of PROVISIONS have been moderate, but the business done has been generally of an extremely limited character, the demand from the country having been almost nothing, and the jobbers showing no disposition to take hold with any spirit. We do not remember for months past having had to notice a duller week in the Provision market than the one just past.

BEEF.—We hear of but one or two jobbing sales, as follows: 50 bbls. Extra Chicago at $16; 30 do. Common Mess at $17; 30 do. Alburger's family at $14.

PORK.—The only sale of the week has been one of 350 half bbls. Clear at $11. The imports so far this year, as will be perceived, have been heavy, but the principal holders are not offering.

BACON.—The market for this description of Provisions is extremely dull, and rates obtained during the week show a decline. Sales in lots of Extra Clear have reached us to the extent of 100,000 lbs., at 14½c.@[illegible]; 25,000 lbs. Clear sold at 12½c.

Financial Review.

The rains, which have fallen copiously in all parts of the State during the past two weeks, have undoubtedly been productive of the very best effects throughout the country, but so far they have not caused any considerable augmentation of the quantity of Dust on the market, at least by no means to that extent which it was expected would be noticed as soon as the miners were enabled to get properly to work. In other words, Dust is but little more plentiful to-day than it was a month ago, notwithstanding that the miners are now all busily employed, and [illegible].

This is annoying to the merchant in San Francisco, who is pressed for money, and has to carry his paper; but it was to be expected. It will probably be some weeks before we find the true effects of this late change in the weather. The miners are now working to the best of their bent, and until their stores of gold have accumulated to a certain degree, they will not leave their claims for a day to come into the principal towns to dispose of the proceeds of their work. In the course of a couple of weeks—a fine Sunday or so intervening—we may expect to begin to receive large amounts of the precious metal; at present we must be content to know that an abundance of it is being taken out of the earth. The main point is already sufficiently established—the great productive portion of our population is busily engaged—the results cannot be doubted.

MONEY remains as tight as usual, with a somewhat greater demand than at date of our last issue. Good securities are, as then, scarce, while none but absolutely first class paper will be touched by the bankers. In stocks there is nothing doing of any importance. EXCHANGE remains unaltered, say 3 ₽ cent. for sight drafts. Doubloons are in good demand at [illegible] ₽ cent. premium. We note small sales of Dollars at 10 ₽ cent.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Dec. 31, by Rev. John Henry Brodt, of Columbia, Mr. John J. Fenton to Miss Ellen Byrne Phillips, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Jan. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Right Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, Frank Soule, Esq., editor of the *California Chronicle*, to Miss Eunice Frostena Soule, of Bangor, Maine.

In San Francisco, Jan. 1, by Rev. J. Ingoldsby, Capt. Peter McNulty to Miss Anna Freeman, both of San Francisco.

At San Luis Obispo, Dec. 20, 1854, Mr. Samuel A. Pollard, of New-Orleans, to Dona Josefa Dana De Teff[?], of Nipomo, and eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. G. Dana.

In San Francisco, Jan. 2, at the residence of Mr. John W. James, by Rev. John J. Moore, Wm. J. O. Bryant, to Mrs. Frances Campbell, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Jan. 4, by Justice Orrin Bailey, Mr. John Kennedy, to Miss Mary Cardle, both of San Francisco.

At Davis' Ferry, on the Tuolumne River, on Thursday, Dec. 18, Mr. Robert McGarvey, to Miss Charlotte L. Davis, all of Stanislaus County.

On New Year's Day, in San Joaquin County, twelve miles east of Stockton, Mr. Henry Longworthy, to Miss Eliza Jane Hewitt.

In Honolulu, Dec. 13, by Rev. T. E. Taylor, Mr. Daniel Hanley, to Miss Kekipi, (a native).

In San Francisco, at the house of Mr. Charles F. [illegible], on the 5th January, by Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Mr. Wm. Stevens, of Auburn, Placer County, to Miss Isabella Sinclair, late of Edinburg, Scotland.

In San Francisco, on Sunday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. William Rollinson, Mr. Samuel Groah to Miss Eliza Joyce.

By the same, in San Francisco, Jan. 4, 1855, Mr. Howard P. Lovejoy to Miss Clistia Anna L. Kinney, all of San Francisco.

In Uniontown, El Dorado County, Jan. 1, Mr. Jos. B. McGonagle, of New-York, to Miss Mary Jane Blundell, of Bridgeport, Conn.

In Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County, Dec. 28, Mr. Jas. R. Treppard to Miss Eliza M. Miller.

In Colusa County, Jan. 2, Mr. John McNulty to Mrs. Jackley.

In Shasta County, on Dry Creek, Jan. 1, Mr. William Reglin to Miss Sarah Wells.

In Calaveras County, on Mosquito Gulch, Jan. 1, Mr. Frederick Panning to Miss Caroline Teckeberer.

In Calaveras County, Jan. 1, Mr. James Finnegan, of Carson's Creek, to Miss Julia Horton.

In San Francisco, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, William Branch, Esq., to Miss Eliza Walsh, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, Jan. 14, by Right Rev. Bishop Alemany, John A. Landers, of Sacramento, to Miss Dorothe Watson, of San Francisco.

DIED.

In San Francisco, Mrs. Mary Ann Henderson, (formerly Miss Lynch,) wife of Alx. Henderson, of Sydney, aged 22 years and 8 months.

On Thursday morning, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock, Mrs. Joanna Fish, aged 26 years, consort of Mr. Wm. H. Fish.

On the 4th ult., at the Placer House, on the San José Road, of consumption, Honora, wife of [illegible], aged 28 years.

On the Middle Branch of Jackson Creek, Dec. 24, Mr. George Barclay, of consumption, formerly of London, aged about 38 years.

In Placerville, Jan. 1, Mr. F. R. Littlefield, aged 28 years, formerly of Monroe Co., Michigan.

At Moquelumne Hill, Jan. 2, Mr. S. D. Hall, aged about 40 years.

On Rich Gulch, Dec. 24, Mr. J. W. Hewson, aged 21 years, formerly of Keokuk, Iowa.

In San Francisco, Jan. 8, Grace Stuart, infant child of Theodore C. and Elizabeth Boyd, aged 9 months and 11 days.

In San Francisco, Marie Urania, infant daughter of R. G. and M. L. Partridge, aged 1 month and 27 days.

In Marysville, on Saturday, Jan. 6, of liver complaint, James May Jones, aged about 25. The deceased was a native of Reading, Penn.

In Marysville, on Saturday, Jan. 6, Mrs. Josephine Chambers, (formerly Hirschey,) in the 41st year of her age. The deceased was a native of Hanover, Germany, and for many years a resident of New-Orleans, La.

Future of the German Element in America.

Germans Speaking for Themselves.

Translated from the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung...No. II.

The German popular festivals will, hereafter, exercise a powerful influence over the formation and tone of American society. This influence we may hasten. We have seen with what attention our musical and Turner celebrations have been regarded by the Americans. The latter thus prove that they, by no means, lack susceptibility for these festivals, but that, simply, the cultivated and established taste, the requisite social jollity of disposition, are wanting. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the American has weighty grounds which have hitherto kept him from mingling with us at our celebrations, in any other capacity than as a spectator. The American always purposes some object in everything he undertakes, and, up to the present time, he could hardly have observed any particular aim whatever in our festivals. The Turner celebrations, the singing festivals, the lately originated shooting celebrations, the May festivals, &c., are gratifying in each and every one of these circles, gratifying at all events, to the whole German population, likewise; but the true popular festival should embrace, within itself a complete reflection of all phases of a people's life, industry and culture; should sensibly represent all the main features of a people's actuality; should direct the imagination of the people to what is great and beautiful; bring back the freshness of nature to the dry and stagnant waste of our daily existence; battle against sectarian fanaticism and the politics of form, and develop our mental and spiritual as well as our physical energies. Then will the American recognize an aim in our popular festivals, and then, too, will they at length be of real importance to us. We complain that our American fellow-citizens misunderstand us, and fail to comprehend, aright, the German system of life. How inconsiderate are such complaints! How can we expect them to understand the manifestations of a people's character, when they do not understand the character itself? We ask that they shall find themselves perfectly at home with our ways and mode of life, yet would it not be much more natural for us to put our popular festivals in such shape, surround them with such relations, render them subordinate to such tendencies as would make us fully understood, and not only create in the minds of our neighbors a taste and sympathy for our mode of demonstration, but, likewise, make them feel disposed to imitate us? *The Americans* have their agricultural and other fairs, their scientific conventions. The former, already in many places, present all the features of a genuine popular festival, and this is true of the Fair held in the interior of this State, for instance. The finest productions of industry and skill are there spread out for exhibition. Crowds of people swarm to the spot from far and near. But the main ceremonial, like the central point of all, is an address or lecture from some one of our most learned or most highly esteemed men. But at these fairs the social festivities, music and song, are wanting. How would it answer, now, were we to fill up these gaps, on such occasions, or, if the reader prefer it, were we to let such festivals fill up the gaps left in our own? How would it do for us to let such occasions serve as the points of union between us, or for us to celebrate our Singing and Turner celebrations along with the American fairs? In making this suggestion it has not, of course, been our intention to lay down rules or directions—we have merely desired to offer the idea for what it is worth; but assuredly it would be a noble thing if we could unite, in our popular festivals, the [illegible] of all the amenities of ideal life with the stately celebration of agricultural science and mechanical art, thus blending with our own the practical features of the American fairs, and imparting to these the jovial, social characteristics that so elevate and refresh the mind and exhilarate the spirits, in our German celebrations.

In these public festivals which have mainly for their object personal development, exhilaration and high improvement, the Germans surpass all nations of past or modern times, excepting only the ancient Greeks, of whom Germans and Americans alike have much to learn. Wilhelm Von Humboldt is right when he says that the Germans are, in their own [illegible], the Greeks of modern days, but a single rapid glance at the celebrations of the Greeks is sufficient to show us that we are still far behind them—a circumstance which, unfortunately, has its source in the political circumstances of Germany. Here, there are no political circumstances that hinder development; here, there is nothing in the way to prevent the full attainment of every excellence that distinguished the popular festivals of the Greeks.

The Greeks regarded their public festivals as very serious affairs, as did the latest of the great German philosophers, who looked upon them as the real essence, the very inner-soul of human existence; because, within themselves, they are the most life-like, the most glowing manifestations that disclose the consciousness of loftier being, elevated far above all earthly cares, all earthly limits.

While Xerxes was forcing the Pass of Thermopylae, the Greeks were quietly celebrating the Olympic Games, and then went forth against that mighty monarch to achieve their great Olympic victory over him. No other nation made the free and full development of the energies of life so intensely an aim, as did the Greeks the manly prowess of their citizens. The youthful strength and valor of the rising generation were consecrated to the Gods. The Greeks did not seek after the enjoyment of life in slothful ease; they could not even form their conception of the Islands of the Blest, without introducing their favorite arenas. That strength of enjoyment which overpowers all the dullness and worry of life, the youthful susceptibility of the people blended therewith, and a lofty elasticity of spirit formed the fairest heritage of the Greeks. However, joy itself is exhausting, just as trouble and care sap away the marrow of existence and prevent the up-springing of vigorous effort. The Greeks, we know, divided time by Olympiads, and named these after the victor in the race. All the sons of Hella were invited to these festivals by the sacred heralds, the peace-messengers of divinity; and only those attainted of crime were excluded, particularly such as had sinned in aught relating to their country's cause or had tampered with her foes. The Eleans were constantly occupied with the extension of the Olympic Games, with the propagation of those ideas which encouraged their observance, the jewel of their State and the source of its prosperity. Thus, the single holiday gradually became a succession of five such days, set apart to give all a fair opportunity of estimating and admiring the beautiful productions of art and skill on exhibition, and the accomplishment of the young men who took part in the games. After the fall of Pisa, the Eleans would allow no city to be built around the sacred grove of Olympia. The forest's solitude was good for the soul. There were only villages in the neighborhood, and, in point of rural economy, it was the most prosperous and well cultivated portion of Greece. In Olympia the sons of Hellas gathered from all the shores of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, where they had founded flourishing colonies. Each one brought with him a selection from the varieties of his province and his city. There important alliances were formed and renewed. Triumph at the Olympic Games was no isolated circumstance, but the beginning of a new life, the rising of a sun that was to shed its genial and enlivening rays over the whole existence of the crowned victor, his family, race, and his native city; for the Greek never considered himself isolated, but in living connection with his native stock and the community to which he belonged. Hence, the first festive rejoicing which could not be carried into full effect, amid the tumult and divided attention of Olympia, was followed by the special festivity on the occasion of the victor's return to his home, when he was led to the temple of the gods. The fairest attraction of this ceremony was the ode that accompanied the procession, or was sung at the banquet. Fortunate was he who could procure a Pindar, through whose odes there breathed a lofty earnestness of thought, and who stepped forth like a prophet, before the great ones of the earth. In Pindar's odes, the Olympic Games found their highest consecration, their most exalted renown; and those noble poems were sown abroad, like golden seeds, on all the coasts that gird the Mediterranean; they were graven on the pillars of the temples, and sung from generation to generation, and thus working onward with the silent power of mighty thoughts, awoke a nobler life. The Olympian course was studded with a grove of splendid statues, and Phidias himself, the King of Art, accompanied by his most illustrious pupils and a host of master workmen from Attica, hastened hither to devote his ripened genius, his accumulated experience, to the grandest design of his life—to exalt Zeus, the national divinity of Greece, on his worthiest pedestal, and to enthrone him in such majesty there, that the mere copies of his glorious work still, in these distant ages, stimulate us to loftier exertion, by the mingled expression of paternal mildness, and yet world-shaking power, that rests upon its face.

Plastic Art was the very organic capacity of the Greeks—their speech, the expression of their thought, the form of their devotion, in happiness or misery. The compacts and treaties of the various States were engraven on pillars, so that all Greece was witness to their mutual engagements, and the holy grove became an archive of Grecian history in *brass and marble*.

In these celebrations there was much that could be adapted to our German festivals; we could, for instance, accept them as the model of our aim. Between Germans and Grecians, between Germany and Greece, many a parallel might be drawn. We fear that Germany has got beyond the summit of her greatness, and that the period has now commenced for her, in which nations no longer emerge with procreative energy but begin to live upon the glories of their past. Germany has discharged her mission in the world's history, she has attained her destination, completed her task,—we fear that there is nothing farther for her to accomplish. Already, has she begun to send the finest energies of her *people across the ocean, to enrich the distant western* land in which we live with her treasures, with the treasures of mind and heart, with the acquisitions, the source of their country's prosperity.

Fever and Ague in the Outskirts.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I believe it is a political maxim that everything is just which is for the good of the State. Whether this be so or not, I presume your various correspondents on the "Fever and Ague" question are only desirous of information for their and the public good. For the same reason you admit and invite opinions on the subject. In accordance with your invitation to Doctors to-day, I volunteer my humble quota to the general stock, only premising that I am not particularly interested in the letting of houses, sales of lots, quinine, or in the "extension of practice in the outskirts."

"Stone" suggests that fever and ague prevails almost anywhere within an hour's ride of the City Hall; you add that it has been very "prevalent in the City during the last three years." Whereupon, your correspondents "Truth," "Traweta," &c., become unnecessarily excited to remove the stigma from their various localities. Now, the fact is, you are all right, and partly, all wrong. There is much speculative fancy about the phenomena of fever and ague, and much assumption about the exciting causes of this disease. Investigations and observation have proved that the narrow theory of limitation to marshy or low grounds is not tenable, as the origination of fever and ague. The disease is found to prevail equally in the midst of open woods on elevated ground, and in low and dense brushwood. Ponds and marshes dried up by Summer heats—the ebb of tidal rivers—the exposure of land by felled timber—high pasture land when plowed—the steeping of flax and hemp—the decomposition of potatoes—the leakage of sugar—the [illegible] of bilge-water on ships and shaving—and neglected sewers, have all successively been charged and condemned as productive of fever and ague.

A Dr. Stone, of England, lately asserted that he had traced the origin of fever and ague more in cities than in the country. With him, fever entered into houses by untrapped drains and sewers. The sewers ran near to the coal cellars, and when the fires of the house burn brightly the exhalations rise and are distributed all over the neighborhood. So with open drains at the corners of our streets. It is said their exhalations are always emitted in the direction of heat.

Many medical men, while admitting that the evils arising from the malaria of decomposing vegetable matter are legion, yet deny this as a cause of the origin of fever and ague. Some of the highest names in Europe have testified that the worst forms *of this disease are always found in hot seasons in arid lands*, which at all other seasons and periods are healthy. I have observed, also, that marsh airs or miasma do not always cause the complaint, but at times seemed to originate from a disturbed state of the atmosphere. Now I am daily exposed to the emanations of marsh effluvia, and fever and ague influence, as it is called, but there is little of the disease experienced in my neighborhood; while in districts where no apparent fever and ague influences exist, I find many complaining. Grouping these facts together collectively, and adding my own observations, I draw this inference: that the principal condition requisite to the production of fever and ague is a soil capable of absorption, and a paucity of water where it previously abounded—that is, when drouth has succeeded to moisture—that the human body, to be properly fitted for the disease, must have been previously subjected to the influence of long continued heat, cold, fatigue, excessive eating and drinking, the depressing passions, dysentery or hepatitis.

To guard against and defy Fever and Ague, whether it be at Morrisania, Fort Washington, New-Jersey, Bedford, or Yonkers, avoid any conduct that will predispose the individual to disease. The body, the soil, and the climate are governed by organic laws. That of the body is to be temperate; take plenty of out-door exercise; keep the skin clean; eat light suppers; when the atmosphere is highly charged with electricity eat that food which has less of the electric element, and wear that clothing which facilitates the escape of that fluid from the body; when the atmosphere is damp, chilly, or deficient of the electric element, wear silk or leather under clothing, to prevent the escape of the body's electricity, and partake of that food most charged with the electric element. Adopt this practice, and rent a house wherever convenient.

DOCTOR PORTER.

Bushwick, L. I., near Newtown Creek.

Light Weight and Short Measures.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Thanks, Mr. Times, for your timely and efficient services in the cause of full weight and measure; thousands will bless you for your kind offices. Many, it is true, may curse you, but the good opinion of such would be a taint upon your character. Believing those who sell fourteen ounces to the pound, whether candles or any other commodity, but little, if anything, better than robbers, so far as high moral principle is concerned, I should regard with suspicion those whom they commend. Here in New-Jersey the people suffer from like practices, though it should be stated that New-York set the example. I am happy, however to observe that one house in this City, engaged in the candle business, have already asked the interposition of the State Legislature to protect them and compel parties to give sixteen ounces to the pound. A movement of this kind was commenced, I believe, in your city some time since by your highly honorable manufacturers of candles; but meeting with so much discouragement from certain members of the trade, and one of the parties being overtaken by sickness, the project was for the time deferred, though for the sake of the cause of justice it is hoped not abandoned.

The subject of light weights at the present time is receiving much attention—but by far too little, when the importance of the subject is considered. The people of New-York suffer to the amount of thousands weekly from this rascally system of light weights and short measures alone. When it is considered what are the *professions* of many of these light weight dealers, the wonder is can they have ever read—

"Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers weights—a great and a small.

"Thou shalt not have in thy house divers measures—a great and a small.

"But thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have; that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

"For all that do such things, are an abomination unto the Lord thy God."—Deut. xxv., 13 to 16.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 5, 1855. W.

The Western Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Chicago, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1855.

I am this far along, *and the prospect of getting* from this point is gloomy enough. All the lines from this point are closed, save the Michigan Central, and that is doubtful. The train which takes this letter may get through. No arrivals from St. Johns for sixteen days. Passengers are scattered all along the route, and can't get either way. I should not have come this way, only that this being the quickest route home, and being told at Cleveland that the lines had all been cleaned out and no further trouble would be had. The fact which gave rise to this report at Cleveland was that a locomotive and tender had managed to get up from Lasalle in six days and brought two passengers with it. This place is jammed full of passengers, snow-bound. They are afraid to go either *East or West. One train was two days and two* nights getting from Cleveland to this city; in fact the train did not and has not yet got up. Fourteen hours is the regular time from Cleveland here. We got within eight miles of Chicago and then froze up. Some of the passengers walked in and got frost bitten. I waited (suffered with cold and hunger) with about two hundred others until sleighs came out for us. It took all night long to bring up the passengers. There were five trains froze up within 10 miles of Chicago, some going East and some West. We had not one bit to eat for forty-two hours, and then replenished on dry crackers and snow. The poor women and children suffered immensely. All men who had any clothing to spare (for humanity sake) had to give it up to women and children to keep them from freezing to death. I thought I had seen snow and sights, but it remained for me to see the elephant on this trip. I can now say that I have seen him. Locomotives and tenders looked more like icebergs than anything else—some of them covered entirely up, buried and forsaken. The Railroad men have done and are doing all that human effort can do, but to little purpose, as it is now snowing "like Sam Hill." I have met friends here from home who have been waiting here thirteen days to get home. Some started in sleighs and went out ten miles, and came back. They found it impossible to get along—all the roads West are filled up so that nothing can pass. The rivers South are all closed except below Memphis. I am now at the Tremont, with about forty St. Louisians. The house is full—not a vacant spot left to put one more. Every engine on the Chicago and Missouri Road is frozen up. From 600 to 1,000 men are now at work along the various lines to get the trains underway; and if it would only stop snowing one day it would let us out. N. B. T.

Texas Debt Bill.

Following is the Texas Debt bill as it passed the House:

An act to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the sum of five millions of dollars, payable to the State of Texas in five per cent. Stock of the United States, by the act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New-Mexico," passed September ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty—the issuing of which stock was restricted by the first proviso to the fifth proposition contained in the first section of said act—the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas who hold such bonds, or other evidences of debt for which the revenues of that Republic were pledged, as were reported to be within the provisions of the said act of September the ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, by the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States, and approved by him on the thirteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, or which come within the provisions of said act, according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney General of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the sum of six million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be apportioned among the said holders pro rata: *Provided*, That the interest on the debt embraced in this act shall be determined by the existing laws of the State of Texas.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the State of Texas may have paid any portion of the debt described in this act, the said Secretary shall refund to the proper officer of said State the amount actually so paid by the State, upon the presentation at the Treasury Department of the evidences of said debt on which the said State may have made such payment: *Provided*, The said sum shall not exceed the proportion which would have been allowed the creditor or creditors if such payment on said evidences of debt had not been made by the State of Texas; and *where the said sum that may be refunded to the State of Texas by the provisions of this section is less than the proportion which would have been allowed under this act to the holders of such evidences of debt, had such payment not been made them, such holders shall be entitled to receive the difference between said sum and the proportion they would have received under this act if no payment had been made them*; and where any original certificate, or other evidence of debt, have been surrendered to the authority of the State of Texas, and *new certificates issued therefor by said State of Texas*, such new certificates shall be received as evidences of the original amount of the claim.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no payment shall be made under this act to any holder of said securities, or evidences of debt, unless the said holder shall first execute to the United States a receipt for the said payment, in which said holder shall forever release all claim against the United States for or on account of the said securities, or evidences of debt, (and shall also endorse upon the said security, or evidence of debt, a credit for the amount so received by said holder, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe;) and the said certificates, or other evidences of debt, shall then be deposited with the Treasury Department (for the benefit of those whom it may concern, until otherwise directed by law.)

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That before payment of the moneys aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement, for the space of ninety days, of the time at which said payment will be made, and no payment shall be made on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt, which shall not, thirty days before the time limited by said notice, be presented at the Treasury Department.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of six millions five hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not take effect until it shall be assented to by an act of the Legislature of Texas, and a copy of the act of said State duly authenticated, deposited in the Treasury Department at Washington, nor until the *Legislature of the State of Texas shall pass an act withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States, growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise prior to the admission of said State into the Union.*

Passed the Senate July 31, 1854.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CITY.

To-Night.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, at the new Clinton Hall. Subject—"The Americanized European."

Rev. Dr. Milburn at the Mulberry-street Methodist Church. Subject—"Rifle, Axe; Symbols of Western Life." A novel theme, and to be treated of by an eloquent orator.

The celebration of the Deposition of Pope Pius IX. will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle. Speakers, Felix Foresti, John P. Hale, Senator Chase, Rev. E. H. Chapin, and others.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....Thursday, Feb. 8.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of several parties for erection of New City Hall in Madison-square; of several parties for correction of taxes; of Simeon M. Andrews, for confirmation of Fifth-avenue and Croton Line stage route as originally granted; of L. G. Morris and others, to have the name of Anthony-street changed to North-street and Little Water-street, to Pease-place.

REPORTS FROM THE BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying $65, amount charged for music at the funeral of Major Gibson, of American Rifles, Company C. Of same Committee, in favor of an appropriation of $500, for the Home of the Friendless. Of Committee on Assessments, in favor of the apportionment of assessment for opening Second-avenue. Of same Committee, in favor of confirming apportionment of assessment for regulating Eighth-avenue from Eighty-fourth to One Hundred and Eighth-streets. Of Committee on Wharves, &c., in favor of repairing Pier foot of Broome-street, East River. Of Committee on Assessments, in *favor of apportionment of assessment for sewer in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Second*-avenue to Harlem River; for sewer in Duane-*street; for sewer in North Moore-street, between* Hudson-street and Hudson River; for sewer in Sixth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-streets.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of reducing tax of sundry parties. Of Committee on Streets, in favor of granting permission to erect big windows corner of Thirty-first-street and Fifth-avenue. Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of reorganizing James Neary and others as a Hose Company in the Seventh Fire District.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Resolution by Alderman Fox, that a Special Committee be appointed to take into consideration some measures to stop steamboats running on Long Island Sound below Peck-slip, East River. Lost.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of *Trustees on the Northern Dispensary. Ordered* on file.

Annual Report of the Broadway Savings Institution. Ordered on file.

CHIEF OF POLICE ON STOLEN PROPERTY.

In pursuance of a resolution of inquiry, the Chief of Police submitted to the Board a report of all the property received from January 1, 1851, to December 31, 1854. The report gave dates of reception of the articles, particulars how obtained, how and when disposed of.

Alderman Sturrs moved to print 2,000 copies. Many supposed, and so stated, that the Chief of Police was getting enriched from property coming into his possession in his official capacity. The report submitted was a detailed statement of the disposition of such effects; and, to dissipate prevalent calumnies, it was only right his statement should be permitted general publicity.

Alderman Ely moved its reference to Committee on Police. The report was unsealed and might be couched in language derogatory to the Board.

Alderman Howard asked for a reading of the statistics annexed to the report. Many might learn the disposition made of their watches, coats, breastpins, and other missing articles.

Alderman Briggs said it was a document of statistical interest only, and it was unusual to refer such papers. He saw no necessity for it.

Alderman Brown called for the reading.

The Clerk commenced to read the report.

Alderman Sturrs moved to dispense with further reading, which was carried.

The question being taken to refer, was lost.

Alderman Voorhies moved an amendment that 500 copies be printed.

The original motion of Alderman Sturrs prevailed.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

Resolution concurring with the Board of Common Council to appropriate a sum not exceeding $300, to defray expense attending the exhibition of the power of the steam fire-engine, built by A. J. Latta, of Cincinnati, for the Boston Fire Department. Adopted.

Resolution also of concurrence adopted, to appoint a Special Committee of three, in connection with the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to superintend the exhibition of said fire-engine.

PORTRAIT OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Resolution concurring with the Board of Common Council to appropriate $500 for a full-length portrait of Gov. Seymour, to be placed in the Governors' Room in the City Hall.

CROTON WATER.

Resolution by Alderman Noyes, that the report submitted Oct. 16 of the Croton Aqueduct Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Jonathan Lawrence for privilege of elevating the Croton water to meet the wants of such citizens as require it, together with report of Board of Common Council, be taken from file and recommitted. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Board of Supervisors.

Mayor Wood in the Chair. The Board met pursuant to adjournment, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of John J. Doane, the Register, &c., who wishes to have the Croton water pipes removed from the *office of the second story, and placed at the head of* the stairway.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Register be authorized to have (8) eight new books made, and the following copies of index entered therein, viz., (Mortgages,) A, D, E, F, G, H, P, S. The same not to be taken from the office of the Register. Adjourned to Thursday.

American Geographical Society—Lecture by Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N.

In consequence of the very unfavorable state of the weather last evening, the proposed illumination of Washington Parade ground by the Fresnel light apparatus was not carried into effect. The light was, however, placed in the south extremity of the long corridor, which runs through the entire extent of the University Building—the remaining part of which being left in obscurity, afforded every facility and means of judging of the brilliancy and various alternations of the light. It was inspected by several members of the Society, who expressed their admiration of its brilliancy.

Rev. Dr. Hawks announced to a numerous and select audience, that Lieut. Bartlett would deliver a lecture on "Lighthouses and their recent improvements." The lecturer came forward, and after a few preliminary remarks, said: That the apparatus exhibited was one of the Fresnel flashing lights of the first order. The lecturer explained, by means of various diagrams, the different component parts of the Fresnel light.

From the earliest period, he said, the navigator held it to be most essential and of the utmost importance, to have illuminated points by which the mariner might direct his course into port; and hence, in the present extended sphere of commerce, the necessity of sea-coast lights, which should be placed on such prominent points as would enable the navigator to steer his course from point to point, with the utmost certainty. These require the most flashing and luminous power—and may be termed primary—which are so designated, to distinguish them from the harbor or port lights. Most ancient lights, and indeed until within a recent period, were formed from coal furnaces, and piles of wood, and were used for the purpose of coast lights.

It is to Chevalier De Bauden, (a Frenchman,) we owe the first discovery of the reflective system. Reflection by parabolic mirrors having been found to be insufficient, Fresnel hit upon the plan of refraction. The very first experiment made by Arago when ascertaining the arch of meridian between France and Spain, of the Fresnel light,—then quite imperfect in its mechanism, cast the light a distance of 50 miles, discernable by the naked eye. From the superior construction and finish of the Fresnel light, it is at present equivalent to the 6,600 Candela lamps heretofore used, and is comprised of three distinct flashes blended in one.

The lecturer made a digression to say that many experiments claimed by England were, in reality, the result of the study of Fresnel—and this fact he was requested while on his recent visit to France to impress on the mind of the American people. The lecturer then entered into a minute explanation of the combination of lens by which the flashy and powerful light is produced, and concluded by strongly urging the present improved Fresnel light as a substitute for those now in use—as was evident from the lights in use in the Mole Castle and Cape Hatteras.

The lecture, though of a very abstruse character, owing to the technical and scientific nature of the terms used in the course of it, was listened to with great interest.

Letter from Peter Cooper.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Feb. 7, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen.

Gentlemen: I enclose a communication from Peter Cooper, Esq., which contains suggestions worthy of consideration.

The high character of that gentleman, together with his eminently practical mind and philanthropic heart, entitles any views he may express upon public matters to much respect and force.

Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York:

Your subscriber, in view of the general derangement of the business and monetary affairs of the City and County in general, and of the wide-spread misery and wretchedness growing out of the sudden and unavoidable contraction in all the various manufacturing and mercantile operations, begs leave to make the following communication:

The present and prospective suffering resulting from the entire inability of thousands to find employment at the various callings on which they have depended for support, claims from every benevolent mind an effort to ascertain the cause of their suffering, and the proper remedy to be applied.

The most prominent cause of the present derangement *of trade, and the general want of employment*, is the natural and inevitable result of our ever expanding and *contracting measure of value*.

Our sad experience, I trust, will finally teach us, as a nation, that the declaration of Washington was true when he said that in "exact proportion as you pour paper money into the volume of circulating medium, just in that proportion will everything in a country rise," thus tempting the world to come here and sell us everything, and at the same time making everything with us too dear to sell in return. He said that such a course will not benefit the farmer or the mechanic—it will only benefit the debtor, as it enables him to pay his debt with a shadow instead of a substance.

Various efforts have been made by our general Government to remedy these evils by the enactment and repeated alterations of tariff, all of which have been rendered ineffectual by the constant expansion and contraction of a paper currency, with which we have been measuring and vainly attempting to regulate the value of all property and labor.

Swedenborg never declared a more important truth *than the one he communicated to the Diet of Sweden*, when he said, that a nation that could legislate a permanent value into a paper currency, would be a nation without a parallel in the world, and he advised his Government to return to a specie currency as the only remedy that could save their nation from ruin.

It will always be found that a measure of value calculated to secure the rewards of labor to the hand that earns it, must have in it an inherent and certain value, the evidence of labor actually done. Every other device as a measure of value, has always given opportunity to the artful and designing to take advantage of the weak and the unsuspecting, and has tended to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow.

If we desire to lessen the amount of poverty and crime, we must remove the causes that produce them. It will be necessary, in order to render it possible for the unfortunate and industrious Poor to raise themselves by useful labor to competence, comfort and independence, to secure them an opportunity to labor, and all the facilities for applying their work to the best possible advantage. This will require that they be provided with shelter and board of the cheapest possible kind that is conducive to health.

Your subscriber being impressed with the difficulty of prescribing a remedy for a disease so deeply seated in the body politic, will venture to recommend a course that will furnish immediate and continued employment to thousands, in a work that will save millions to the future inhabitants of our City.

The work that he proposes may be carried on upon or near our island by the purchase of the marble quarries near King's Bridge, where I believe the marble was obtained for our present City Hall. This marble, or some others in the vicinity, I propose, shall be got out and cut roughly into square blocks, to form the bulkheads of our wharves and piers. This work will furnish a great amount and variety of useful labor, that will continue and grow with the future growth of our City.

It should be remembered that worms eat up our present modern wharves about every ten years, and that up to this time when the docks have fallen in, we have been able to extend new piers into the river, making new bulkheads and to fill up the slip. This course cannot be continued beyond the water-line. The time must soon come when the City will incur an enormous expense to clear the foundations for the renewal of the wharves and piers. This expense may be averted, and permanent and substantial stone wharves secured at a cost not greatly exceeding the wooden wharves now being built.

To do this, and at the same time effect other objects of great importance to the welfare of our City, your subscriber recommends that the Corporation should provide suitable quarries in the neighborhood of our City, where stone can be most easily got out to form the outer line of the wharves and piers of our City docks.

By using marble blocks for the erection of wharves and piers, all the rough stone and pieces that come out in quarrying may be used in the following manner. A part of these pieces may be burned into lime, while the balance, with all the fine chips, may be put into boxes of a size to match with the solid stone blocks, prepared to form the outer line or face of the wharves and piers. The blocks made by putting rough stone and small pieces into a box, as before described, and cementing the whole together by means of the lime and sand poured upon them, will be as valuable for all but the outer facing of the wharves or piers, as though they had been formed out of solid stone.

All the blocks required below the water line where vessels would strike them may be formed cheaply out of any rough stone and small pieces cemented together, with holes left in them ready to bolt or anchor the whole together in their proper places.

A canal has been made directly into the marble quarry on the outer end of this island. By means of this canal the stone when prepared can be taken in the cheapest manner to their places in the wharves. I would most respectfully propose to secure this field of labor to a class of our fellow-citizens who are the most in need of our sympathy and encouragement. *I would recommend to offer it on terms that* would enable the poorest man in the community who is able to work, to earn his bread and something more by honest labor. To do this I would recommend that stone be quarried and cut by the cubic foot, the small ones to be put into boxes and cemented together by the foot, and that the lime be burned by the bushel, in order that each department of the work may be done to the best advantage; so that the poorest man who is willing to work, may find a place where it is possible for him to earn something more than a bare subsistence. A place of this kind should be provided with suitable buildings, in which he could live on the cheapest fare conducive to health. I would, in this place, furnish all the conveniences to facilitate their work.

I would recommend that an accurate account be kept with each person, and that they be allowed for their labor an amount equal to at least two-thirds of what the same work would cost in open market, and after their expenses and cost of living had been deducted, the balance should be placed to their credit, subject to be drawn out at any time when they desired to send it for the support of their families, or to go to distant friends, or could find better employment.

To improve the condition of the poor by enabling them in some way to minister to their own wants, is a duty we owe them, as desirable as it is difficult to accomplish.

The causes that have produced the poverty and misery we deplore, are so numerous and have become so familiar, that we fail to realize the danger and the enormity of their effects.

It is extremely difficult for us to approach this subject with a full sense of its importance, and the responsibility that we are under to provide for others as we would that others in similar circumstances should provide for us.

It is extremely difficult for us to realize the almost omnipotent power that the circumstances of birth, education, and country have exerted in the formation of the characters and various conditions of mankind.

If the causes that have brought so many thousands to the verge of starvation are allowed to continue, it needs but little penetration to see how soon the time must come when our children, by the uncertainties of trade, may be involved in the same dire calamities.

In a country where the land is ready to yield everything necessary to supply the wants of man, there is no good reason why regular street begging, bad as it is, should be tolerated or allowed.

This evil of regular street-begging, bad as it is, cannot be prevented until a place is provided where those who are destitute can be directed to find shelter and employment, where by hard work and cheap living they may raise themselves to a position of honor and usefulness in the community. All of which is most respectfully submitted. PETER COOPER.

Mayor's Black-Book.

Only the following complaints were entered on the Mayor's Black-Book yesterday, owing, no doubt, to the inclemency of the weather:

James M. Hodges, of No. 214 Rivington-street, complains that the side-walk in Rivington-street, between Willett and Sheriff-streets, is constantly covered with water and ice, and that the occupants of houses along the street throw filth and garbage of every description in the street, rendering the same extremely dirty and unhealthy.

A. P. Maybee, of No. 206 Wooster-street, complains that the tenants of houses No. 208 Wooster-street, are in the habit of committing nuisances upon the property of No. 206 Wooster-street, by throwing dirty water in the sink, causing it to fill up and smell very bad, endangering the lives and health of persons in that vicinity.

Henry Adams, of No. 113 West Twenty-eighth-street, complains of Owen Colligan, a cooper in Washington-street, between Hammersley and King, for having his work done on the sidewalk in front of his shop, greatly to the injury and annoyance of pedestrians. Complainant had a valuable [illegible] on Thursday morning by a large cask in course of construction in front of said premises. Complainant spoke to persons in charge and was hooted and laughed at.

Wm. H. Gray, No. 110 Elm-street, complains that two "verdants" were induced into a mock auction shop in the basement of "Gooderson's Hotel," City Hall-square, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and forcibly swindled out of $15. A gentleman who happened to be passing, and noticed the transaction, was threatened with a severe thrashing if he interfered or complained.

G. Waltham complains that he was defrauded out of $1 by Dyer & Kauffman, keepers of an intelligence office, in basement of No. 400 Broadway.

Francis Stramberg, from the State of Maine, now of No. 227 Front-street, complains that he was defrauded of $65, at Leiren's mock auction shop, No. 103 Broadway.

[Officer Simpson was immediately dispatched to the mock auction shop above alluded to, and succeeded in recovering from the auctioneer the sum which Stramberg had paid for the watch.]

Hogs at the Erie Railroad Depot.

The annexed letters explain themselves:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Feb. 6, 1855.

H. Ramsdell, Esq., President Erie Railroad Company:

Dear Sir: I beg to call your attention to the very serious evil of landing hogs and other animals at the pier of your Road, foot of Duane-street, so as to be driven through our streets upon the Sabbath day. The drivers prefer this day, (*owing to other objects,*) in consequence of there being fewer vehicles in the street, by which to injure or obstruct the passage of the animals through the City to the slaughter-houses and yards.

The immediate abatement of this nuisance is demanded on moral and humane, as well as sanitary grounds, and I hope your Company will take measures to stop it altogether. Your Company is now using the pier foot of Thirty-ninth-street, which could be also used for this purpose, and which, in my opinion, is the lowest portion of the City that cattle of any kind should be permitted to land at any time. I respectfully ask your cooperation with me in abolishing this very serious evil.

Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Office of the N. Y. and Erie Railroad Co., New-York, Feb. 7, 1855.

Hon. F. Wood, Mayor—*Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 6th inst., calling my attention to the difficulty of landing hogs at Duane-street, is received. The greatest inconvenience is experienced by ourselves, and early measures will be taken to remedy it.

You are misinformed concerning the use of Thirty-ninth-street Pier by this Company. If, however, we can obtain suitable accommodations there upon reasonable terms, we shall be glad to avail ourselves of them.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., HOMER RAMSDELL.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 11, 32, 33, 35, 37, 90, 38 to 41.

Supreme Court—*General Term*.—Nos. 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 32, 39, 60, 41, 15, 42 to 46.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*.—Nos. 3125, 3031, 3140, 3169, 3127, 3130, 1194, 1748, 3236, 3136, 3416, 3165, 1344, 660, 1557, 1556, 1020, 597, 7, 1392, 260, 361, 1343, 1632, 1633, 1634.

Superior Court.—Nos. 13, 308, 300, 312, 587, 627, 628, 631, 634 to 638, 319, 424, 641 to 650, 652, 653 to 655.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 219, 242 to 244, 246 to 252, 254 to 257. *Part II.*—Nos. 114, 236 to 238, 237, 240, 241, 256 to 265.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 8, 1855.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. James Monroe et al.—In this case, in which an inquest was taken in December last, and a verdict of $5,000 recovered against Mr. Monroe upon an official bond executed by him and against his two sureties on the bond, an application was made this morning by Mr. Blunt on behalf of Mr. Gouverneur, one of the sureties, to open the case and allow him to come in and depend on an affidavit that he had never heard of the suit, and had never authorized any one to appear for him, that no credit had been given to Mr. Monroe for $1,500 paid by him to Mr. Price, then U. S. District Attorney, for which his receipt was shown, and that he had long ago, supposing that the accounts were settled up, parted with a bond and mortgage which he had as his security on the bond.

Mr. McKeon opposed the application, saying that the suit was commenced in 1834, and had been pending ever since; that by his register it appeared that Mr. Joseph Hoyt had appeared for all the defendants; that the receipt for $1,500, which was given in 1838, and another, which was given in 1838, for $1,881, was manifestly for the same payment, Mr. Monroe not swearing that there had been two payments; and that there was no affidavit of Mr. Hoyt that he had not been retained to appear by the sureties.

Judge Ingersoll objected to opening the default, but finally said that the inquest had been taken before Judge Betts, and it was therefore proper that this application should be made before him; that Judge Hall would be here during the term, and the motion had better lie over for a fortnight and proceedings be stayed until that time.

A few moments after this order was made, Mr. McKeon again addressed the Court, saying that Mr. Gouverneur had spoken to him, saying that he wished to see him out of the Court-room—that this was said in a tone of challenge.

Mr. Gouverneur interrupted him, saying—Not so, Sir.

Mr. McKeon said that he was not to be intimidated in that way; that he was placed there to carry out the laws, and should do so, in spite of threats or anything else.

Mr. Gouverneur said he did not speak in a tone of challenge, but that he wanted to see Mr. McKeon.

Mr. McKeon said he did not want to see the gentleman.

Mr. Gouverneur—You are the United States District Attorney, and I have a right to see you.

Mr. McKeon—No, you haven't.

Mr. Gouverneur—Well, I will see you.

Mr. McKeon then offered to show by the bystanders, that Mr. Gouverneur spoke in a tone of challenge, but the Court would hear no more of the matter.

The appointment of a Guardian for the Cuban Infant.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Mitchell.

In re the application of Francis Elias Hernandez for the appointment of a General Guardian.—The case came up on motion of Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., who read the petition of the applicant, which set forth fully as follows: That he is the son of Francisco Hernandez and Isabella Pelipich, and that he is of the age of fourteen years old and upwards, and is now residing in the city of Brooklyn; and further, that both his father and his mother are now living on the Island of Cuba; that the petitioner has been for some time in this country under the care and protection of his uncle and guardian, José Elias Hernandez, who has supported him out of his private funds without any remuneration from the parents of your petitioner, and that the said uncle José Elias Hernandez, has paid and is paying everything necessary for schooling, boarding and clothing *of the petitioner; and further, that the petitioner* has no real or personal property of any kind whatever. Therefore he prays that the Court will be pleased to appoint José Elias Hernandez, his uncle, the general guardian of your petitioner, or to make such other order as may be just, &c.

(Signed,) FRANK E. HERNANDEZ.

Sworn to before me, Wm. Mitchell, Feb. 6, 1855.

Yesterday, his Honor made the following order in the case:

Mitchell, J.—On reading and filing the petition of Francis Elias Hernandez, an infant aged 14 years and upwards, with the affidavits of José Elias Hernandez and Francisco de Armas, by which it appears that the said petitioner desires that his uncle, José Elias Hernandez, be appointed his general guardian; and it also appearing that the said infant has no property of any kind whatever, and the said infant having been personally examined as to the truth of the facts in his petition. It is, on motion of Theodore Sedgwick, the counsel of petitioner, ordered that the said prayer of the petition be granted, and that the said José Elias Hernandez be, and he is hereby appointed, general guardian of the said infant, with the usual power and duties of guardians in like cases.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

In re— Bianco charged with fitting out a vessel for the Slave-Trade.—In this case M. Toganiaro, the Portuguese Consul, was summoned to appear as a witness, but yesterday he sent a letter to the U. S. District Attorney claiming an exemption under the treaty with France, and that the country he represents is entitled to the same privileges as the most favored nations. The matter remains in statu quo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 7.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

On Wednesday and yesterday no business, beyond the arraigning of a few prisoners, was transacted in this Court, owing partly to the Grand Jury having, as yet, found no indictments for the present term, and partly to the absence, either of prosecutors or witnesses, through sickness or indisposition to attend during the continuance of this inclement weather. The Court met on each day at the usual hour, and consumed much time in trying to scare up a case for trial. It will meet to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., when probably, the efforts of the District Attorney will be more successful.

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

Sir: I beg leave to call your attention to my "Patent Gadder," or newly invented Machine for Spinning Street Yarn. I have just received my Letters Patent from Washington and am now prepared to fill orders to any extent. This machine is self-acting and warranted to run night and day. It effects a great saving of expense over the old system, particularly in the article of shoe-leather, does its business up in first rate style and only needs oiling once in a week. The old machines were not only expensive but liable at any time to get out of order and produce a defective article. The Patent Gadder is warranted to spin an even thread and never to get in a snarl.

The principle is entirely different from "Nix's Patent Self-acting Wagon Hub." Address, post-paid, M. H. SAM, Washington.

We have seen one of Sam's machines and cannot speak too highly in its praise. Gentlemen who are using the old fashioned article will find it a matter of economy to buy a "Patent Gadder" and employ the ones now on hand in sewing on shirt buttons and taking care of the children.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. TEN copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The Steamer from Europe.

The *Atlantic*, from Liverpool Jan. 27, arrived off Sandy Hook last evening, in the snow storm, and anchored for the night. Our newsboat was unable to communicate with her, the wind and tide being against the attempt.

From Washington.

The House proceedings yesterday were unimportant. In the Senate, Mr. JONES of Tennessee and Mr. BRODHEAD of Pennsylvania joined issue upon the Railroad Iron duties. The bill was laid over until Monday next.

Our Special Correspondent telegraphs that the French Spoliation bill will probably be vetoed. The President has withdrawn the nomination of MILLER of New-York, said to be Anti-Nebraska in sentiment, for the Secretaryship to Peru. A large number of Executive appointments were acted upon in the Senate.

Maine Laws.

An effort was made in the Assembly yesterday, it will be noticed, to bring the discussion on the Prohibitory bill to a close on Wednesday week, 21st instant. The House manifested an indisposition to second the previous question on this order, but it was every way plain that a majority will be had for the bill whenever it is brought to a test vote. How the case may stand in the Senate is not yet so apparent.

The telegraph from the West announces that the first conviction under the Maine Law of Ohio, for its violation in the city of Cincinnati, was made yesterday, and that the Senate of Indiana has passed a similar bill by a decided majority, with the prospect that it will be concurred in by the other branch of the Legislature.

The News by the North Star.

The *North Star* came up yesterday, in spite of one of the toughest storms that we have experienced hereabouts for years. Her news is not startling or very important, yet it is of an interesting nature.

The cars, on the 28th ult., passed over the road that connects the Atlantic and the Pacific, at the Isthmus, thus marking the year 1855 as the beginning of a new era in the history of the American Continent.

The *Panama Star* furnishes an item that will set statesmen to studying the money-value of Sonora. He says:

"A part of SANTA ANNA's army, 2,000 in number, had deserted and gone over to GEN. ALVAREZ. A portion of them, with some of their officers, reached Acapulco 23d January. The remainder were daily expected."

His Excellency must have more money. Every man that deserted is an additional reason for raising money by hook, or by crook, or—by selling Sonora. Let us calculate the value, however, before bidding, lest England or France interfere to protest, and then we be obliged to take it, even though against our will.

Storms have been sweeping over California, but instead of devastating the land, they comfort the miners—and as the luck of the miners is the fortune of the State, there is a cheerful tone to the press this week.

Great excitement has stirred the people of Los Angeles. Three men—BROWN, LEE and ALVITRE—committed murder a while ago. The incensed populace were with great difficulty restrained from hanging BROWN at the time. But better councils prevailed. The Mayor was especially active in preventing the outrage. The Courts took charge of the affair, and now it comes out that Judge HAYS, of the Supreme Court, has granted a stay of proceedings in the cases of BROWN and LEE, though ALVITRE was left to hang. The Sheriff bravely tried to do his duty. But the people would not consent to the hanging of ALVITRE unless BROWN should swing too. The Mayor resigned his office, and then put himself at the head of the mob, who armed themselves to carry out the popular will. The Sheriff hung ALVITRE, and the people were rushing in, breaking down the jail-doors, and clamorous for BROWN's blood, when the messenger left, and we know not whether the people of Los Angeles were or were not enabled to do themselves the great disgrace that they purposed.

A letter from two sea captains cries up the advantages of the port of Manzanilla as a rendezvous for whalers. What these advantages are, and how to find the spot, are sufficiently explained in our extracts. The papers rejoice, moreover, in a privilege lately granted to the steamers of the Nicaragua and Independence Steam Company to touch at this port going to and from San Francisco and Panama. It lies on the Western Coast of Mexico, in the same latitude as Vera Cruz.

The Cocos Island and its long buried treasure are again exciting the wonder and incredulity of the San Franciscans. The story is, that "in 1816, a Spanish galleon sailed from Acapulco with $15,000,000 treasure belonging to Spain and the Vice-Royalty of Mexico. It was shipped for Spain to protect it from the insurgents of Mexico. Off the Cocos Island the galleon was captured by pirates, and the treasure buried on the island. Papers, giving the details of the spot and circumstances of the burial, are supposed to have been preserved."

But where and by whom? A company chartered a schooner and sailed some months since for the spot, hopefully yet not very sanguinely. The story which induced that company to leave has already proved a humbug; but, almost by miracle, the genuine Simon Pure who *had the papers* turns up. When very sick he made them over to his good physician—one of the expeditionists—who now is girding himself with fresh vigor for the search. No doubt he will succeed as well as the scores on this side the Continent, who have dared all things and ventured much in their search for Captain KIDD's money.

From Oregon our Correspondent writes us a full and readable account of affairs. Happily for the Oregonians, he has no special news to communicate, for nothing new of these new countries is always a sign of quiet, peace and prosperity.

Let us close our mouths about Sandwich Island Annexation. LIHOLIHO reigns instead of KAMEHAMEHA, for whom the Court has gone into three months' crape wearing. *He* cares nothing for an alliance with us, and so our "country is saved" again. This question settled, the Gallipagos purchase proved a sham, and Cuba given up, tremulous Conservatives can afford to lay aside their glasses, and give their "eternal vigilance" a brief nap. No more frolicsome Annexation Expeditions off our own Continent need be anticipated, at least until either LIHOLIHO or FRANKLIN PIERCE retires from ruling.

From Australia we have files to Nov. 23. There is not much of novelty in that baby brother of the Old Continents, but from the ample columns of the Sydney *Empire* and Melbourne *Argus* we make sundry excerpts that mirror the state of affairs and the subjects of most pressing interest to the Colonists.

Croton Leaks and the Plumbers.

It was a great day for the plumbers yesterday. Croton pipes were bursting between the floors, and whole acres of handsome ceilings and frescoed walls were stained and discolored in consequence. Steam heating-pipes were bursting—water all night dripping through into office and hall and parlor, and with the turning of the registers in the morning, terrific fizzings and sudden rushings forth from rooms thick with escaping steam. Innocent housekeepers in the morning turned faucets, but water wouldn't run. They tried the hot water faucets, but the hot water was frozen. Babies cried in vain for water to wash open their eyes—but they were crying all unwittingly for—ice. Many a family took no coffee for breakfast—some tried snow-water in their kettles.

Citizens understand these things; they know that there is another Croton tax than that levied by the Aqueduct Department, which can only be compounded for by abundant care and some added experience.

The rural districts should know our trials as well. Be it remembered, then, that the pipes for the conveyance of the Croton underlie the City like a great net-work;—if all that there is of pavement and rock and earth were dissected away, that still there would be a very respectable skeleton of sewers, gas and water-pipes, by which the geographer might re-map the City, or the architect re-build it. The main pipes—those which thread the several streets—are of stout heavy iron, and beyond the reach of any common accident. But the lesser ones which, tapping these, supply our houses, are of only an inch calibre, and oftener still less. These should be lain below the reach of frost, and most of them are, but not all. If not sufficiently deep, these cold snaps freeze the water in them, and then of course these are vain, and your house of "modern improvements" is no better provided with water than the squatters' hut on yonder vacant lot. If, in such case, one concludes "to *wait*," he endangers the whole street. When the thaw comes, the pipe must break, and the water goes leaking through the gravel, insinuating itself through the cracks of cellars and flooding them, creeping slyly into basements and deluging them, or happily seeking the surface, gushes up between the cobble stones and at once commands the attention of the police. But a wise householder does not wait this issue, but sends for the plumber at once.

Now the plumber can seldom come the day he is sent for, since these accidents all occur about the same time. But grant good luck to the seeker. Then the plumber sends a couple of men with picks and bars and spades to "dig the street." They peck at the frozen earth for many a tedious hour before they reach the main pipe in the centre of the street, and turn off the supply, and then they must open a ditch from the pipe to the house. With shavings kindled about the pipe, and after a long time burning, it is thawed out, the ditch re-filled, a handsome bill, but one well earned, paid to the workmen, and all is right until the next cold snap.

It is a shame that such accidents should ever happen, for they are unnecessary. But most houses are built by contract, and owners pay very little attention to these minor matters; irresponsible men are allowed to lay the pipes, and, as it costs less trouble to do it carelessly than well, it is no wonder that so much of this annoyance prevails.

But oftener it is only a lack of acquaintance with the danger that inflicts the mischief. In renting a house for a new year the lessee should always look into the cellar, and note whether there is at the lowest point of the pipe there a faucet. If there is, on every very cold night in the Winter, by turning it to let the water in the pipe run off, there will be none in the pipes to freeze, and of course no harm can be done. Very frequently this simple contrivance has been omitted, and then more care is required. The covers of the coal holes and gratings that light the cellar should be battened down, if not too inconvenient, through all the cold weather. The inner cellar doors should be closed and the cellar made as warm as possible. Then each faucet should be so far turned that during the night or the day, if very cold, a small stream can flow. With these cautions, plumbers would think that hard times had come indeed, and this portion of their occupation would be gone. They are a very worthy class of citizens, and they earn the money they get, but he is under the infliction of a woe who needs their services on such days as have besieged our City lately. Keep hot fires in your furnaces and ranges for the present, citizens. Heaven help you and the firemen if your flues be defective or the wood charred around your registers. It is tough weather for all, but for the poor whose coal is exhausted and their tenements leaky it is terrible.

Illinois Senator.

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, anti-Nebraska Democrat, has been made Senator from Illinois, to succeed General JAMES SHIELDS. It was found that General S. could not be re-elected, and the friends of the Administration put in nomination the present Governor of the State, Mr. MATTESON. The result was the unexpected success of Mr. TRUMBULL, who was but recently elected by the people to the Lower House of Congress from the district opposite St. Louis. The rebuke to Mr. DOUGLAS on the Nebraska issue is alike pointed and severe.

Crooked Ways.

EDEN, (Me.,) Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having noticed your article respecting "JONES' Gift Enterprise," I made a small investment therein, and drew a small prize. I immediately forwarded the *printed order and a dollar for another drawn ticket*; and, although several weeks have elapsed, and I have written repeatedly, I have not received a word from the Committee.

All may be right, but it seems strange they do not send. Will you do me the favor to inform me if all this is correct, or is the affair a humbug?

If you have a spare number of your last TIMES, will you send me one as a specimen number, and oblige T.

"Noticed our article!" We have had no article that ever would tempt any man to the sin and folly of buying a share in anybody's "Gift Enterprise." Over and again we have warned the public to avoid them as all humbugs, and illegal ones at that. We should be at a loss to know what T. is driving at but for the last paragraph of his note. That explains it;—he is not a reader of the TIMES, and the "article" alluded to must have been seen at second-hand—if it had ever been written.

But from the other extreme of the Union we fish out another note. It reads as follows:

GAINESVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I would be greatly obliged to you if you would give me some information of "Lyon's Gift Enterprise." I see from his prospectus that *you recommend and compliment him highly*. I am a small shareholder in his Enterprise, and have written him twice within the last three months, but he has not deigned to answer me. It is a small matter, but I would like to know whether I am swindled or not. You will confer a favor by giving me all the information you can. Respectfully, M.

And M. appends the following as the compliment attributed to us:

LYON'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.—We have heard of the Perham Gift Enterprise, we have heard of many others, too, that have taken place, but we must say, in all confidence, that "Lyon's" is the lion of the day, so far as superior attractions are concerned, and as far as a magnificent liberality is considered. All who are connected with it are not only responsible gentlemen, but are in every respect what men should be—fair, upright and honorable.—*Times.*

Messrs. T. & M. you are doubtless swindled. It would have been cheaper to have taken the DAILY TIMES, and prevented it. To your queries we can only answer that we know no more of either of them than that they present a very objectionable form of the "lottery," which is forbidden by our laws, and which shaves ninety-nine out of every hundred of the simpletons that patronize them. And if either has used our name as recommending it to public confidence, it has used a false pretence—for which may its author be forgiven at last.

Perhaps some do not know how to account for such "recommendations," when they see them accredited to respectable papers. It may be in several ways.

The words of an editorial may be wrested from their plain signification, and by skillfully lopping a sentence at either end, the object that was condemned in the article may seem to one who reads the sentence out of its connections, to be approved. Dishonorable publishers of poor books have been known to do this.

Or, the language of a puffing advertisement may be quoted as the language of the paper. Gross violators of the proprieties of life have been known to do such things.

Or, the name of the paper may be given in part only; the reader being left to suit himself in crediting the extract to any one of the many papers that bear its generic name. Thus the "*Times,*" as above, it might be pleaded, meant not the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, but the *Sunday Times*, or the Boston *Times*, or the *Spirit of the Times*, or the monthly *Times*, of the Orientvale Ladies' Seminary. Unscrupulous parties are frequently caught at this. Many other tricks are resorted to to get endorsements of projects which their face never could recommend. Of course, when a party is caught at any one of them, he is treated as one who gets money under false pretences. But so long as the world is full of rogues, we do not expect to be entirely rid of the annoyance. Every good man's note is liable to be counterfeited, and every great man to be aped. Meanwhile, when a person that *can* read is about to do a foolish thing, it would be well for him never to quote a decent paper as his authority until he has seen it in the paper's own columns.

☞ JAMES H. PLATT, JR., is the only authorized agent for the DAILY TIMES in Burlington, Vt., and its vicinity. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to him.

THE WEATHER.

CONTINUANCE OF THE STORM.

EARTHQUAKES AT THE EAST.

The temperature was higher yesterday, but the snow continued to fall lazily all day and during the evening. The sleighing is good, and the streets, for the third time this Winter, are vocal with the sports of those who contrive to secure iron runners and fast horses.

The Rivers are comparatively free from ice. On the Staten Island shore, however, the drifting cakes have jammed, so as to interfere with the trips of the boats.

The storm has interfered considerably with the trains on the railroads. The night train from Philadelphia, due at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived at about 10 o'clock A. M. The succeeding trains arrived from half an hour to an hour after they were due. The road was quite clear, and all of the trains except the Rahway trains, departed on time. The trains on the New-York and Erie Railroad were all united in the mail train due last evening, which will probably arrive at 2 or 3 o'clock this morning. The trains left regularly last evening. The snow on these roads is about fifteen inches on the level on the average, but is badly drifted.

The Railroads in Brooklyn are all blocked up with snow, and in place of cars, large four-horse sleighs are used, to the evident satisfaction of a majority of the citizens. Sufficient snow has fallen to make good sleighing on all parts of the Island, but the wind has apportioned it unequally, leaving some parts of the roads in the country entirely free from snow, so that the sleighing in the country cannot be called perfect.

Weather Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—All the mails are behind their time in consequence of the storm. Hail began falling this morning. The thermometer is 20° above zero. The sleighing is fine.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8—10 P. M.—It is now snowing here. The thermometer stands at 25° above zero.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 8.—The snow here is 14 inches deep. The weather is moderating.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—10 P. M.—It has stopped snowing here. The weather continues cold and cloudy. The snow is 2½ inches deep. The thermometer is 25° above zero.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8—10 P. M.—The weather here is still cloudy. The thermometer indicates about 25° above zero.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8—1 P. M.—It commenced hailing here last night, continuing till now, with slight intermission.

MILWAUKIE, Feb. 7.—At noon to-day the thermometer stood at 30° above zero. At 8 P. M. 25° above. There is no wind. Weather cloudy and moderating.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—A. M.—Snow to the depth of nearly a foot fell here last night. Very little wind, and capital sleighing.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—10 P. M.—It is now snowing heavily here. A strong easterly gale is prevailing.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8.—The snow storm which began here yesterday afternoon, continued all night, but the weather was too cold for a heavy fall, and there is barely enough on the ground for sleighing.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 8.—Heavy snow storm and blowing a gale.

EASTPORT, Me., Feb. 8.—Weather moderate. Indications of rain. A shock of earthquake was sensibly felt here.

BANGOR, Feb. 8.—Snowing, with a strong gale.

PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—Snowing and blowing hard.

CALAIS, Me., Feb. 8.—Weather mild and cloudy. A shock of earthquake was felt this morning.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 8.—Weather moderating. A severe shock of earthquake was felt this morning.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Feb. 8.—Weather fine and cold. We have had a shock of earthquake here by which the houses were severely shaken and windows broken.

HALIFAX, Feb. 8.—Thermometer 10° above zero. A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt here this morning at 6:40 o'clock.

Musical.

The new management of OLE BULL and his associates of the Academy of Music, are progressing with their preparations for VERDI's "Rigoletto," and ROSSINI's "William Tell;" both novelties to New-York audiences of the present time. The opening night, with "Rigoletto" as the card, is positively announced for Monday, 19th instant. Meanwhile we have by telegraph from Boston the following card from Manager HACKETT, which proposes to fill up the interregnum at the Metropolitan Theatre, Broadway:

CARD.—Mr. HACKETT has the honor to announce that the three farewell performances of Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO in America will be given in Lafarge's Metropolitan Theatre, Broadway, commencing on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, when will be performed the opera of "I Puritani." The second performance will take place on Wednesday, the 14th.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO THE CHURCH.

Lecture by Dr. Manahan.

The sixth and last of the series of lectures on the subject of the "World's Indebtedness to the Church," was delivered last evening, by Dr. MANAHAN, at the Mercantile Library Lecture-room, before a numerous and select audience.

The most precious and beautiful features of the present social system,—the general dominancy of right views and right conduct,—the lecturer, stated it had been the aim of his series of lectures to show, as resulting from Christianity, and hence for the benignant and gracious fruits thus derived, proving the world's indebtedness to the Church. This result was not the work, he said, of Christian sects, but the product of un-failing efforts of the Catholic Church.

The reason why this indebtedness was not properly felt and acknowledged as it should be, was next dwelt upon. Men, he said, fail to see the hand that works for their good. What should be attributed to a higher power was credited to their own skill and foresight. Life itself is spent in the very sunshine of God's gifts—everything in the physical world is adapted to man's necessities—and with a degree of intricate and harmonious adaptation that astounds the wisdom of us all—yet few acknowledge or hardly feel their indebtedness for such supervisionary care and providence. It was the same with regard to the Church. The common providence in the one case, and the extraordinary providence over the other, are both dispensations of the same God.

But men cannot fathom it, and are thus incredulous. They understand not why in this world's economy should have been introduced pain and sorrow, and sickness and death—so unintelligible to them is it that in the Church have been permitted to creep heresies, schisms, infidelities and immoralities.

These permitted heresies and seeming anomalies in the Church cause them to think God is not with her; that he does not rule. They see not that by these very means are being wrought out her highest ultimate interests. On the contrary, it is the brightest evidence of this overruling Providence, when we remember that these very things were prophesied of her. Such prophesies are lost sight of in the sadness of the event. The Church, with the mighty difficulties it has had to encounter—the frailty of weak human natures, ambitions, collisions, and manifold dissentions, inquietudes and wrongs, has accomplished all that in a calm view could be hoped. A few believing in the perfectibility of human nature may think otherwise—such are only unbelievers—like the incredulous apostle, they must see the perforation of the hands and feet and the spear mark on the side.

The means best calculated to promote the growth of the Christian Church was referred to. The doctrine of MONTESQUIEU, FOURIER, and all philosophers of the Utilitarian Church, sought, it was stated, to magnify individual happiness. Their systems, looking further than most systems, failed in making the means of happiness stop in this world. They should look higher. Christianity should be incorporated in their system. The importance of this once seen and felt, the next step was to induce a conforming practice. And in becoming thus practical, was developed the best mode of advancing the Church.

Allusion was made to ancient and modern authorities, showing conclusively, the lecturer alleged, the entire democratic tendencies of the Catholic Church. Catholic influence in this country sought, he said, only to perpetuate the fundamental political principles of the leading parties. Freedom of action and thought the Catholic Church approved. She had always been jealous of this prerogative in the middle ages—as far as circumstances permitted, her history shows acknowledgment of democratic principles. History, too, he said, would have yet to write that while the American Government stood the Catholic Church was her staunchest friend—her firmest support and advocate. In that history would be fully shown, not her own indebtedness alone, but the world's indebtedness to the Church—the Church as he had aimed to present her—the Apostolic Church of Rome—august, grand, beneficent, all-pervading—doing justice to the spouse of Christ.

The lecturer concluded, expressing thanks for the good attendance during his lectures, hoping his efforts to instruct and induce to serious thought would not prove wholly ineffectual. As he sat down he was loudly and warmly applauded.

Home Industrial School.

The Committee of the Home Industrial School, Thirty-fourth-street, Nos. 4 and 5, under charge of the Home for the Friendless, held their first annual meeting at the Home, in Thirtieth-street, on Monday.

There was a full attendance of ladies.

Mrs. HAWKINS presided.

The annual report, with other reports, were full of interesting facts, which attest the good results of this effort. More than 300 have received the benefits of this school. The average attendance is over 100.

The system of instruction is similar to that of most schools of this description. A dinner is provided. The morning is devoted to mental instruction; the afternoon to sewing.

The teacher is assisted by ladies who volunteer their services.

The children have made for themselves over 500 garments; nearly 1,000 garments have been given out to them.

The reports show that many of these are the children of intemperate parents.

The visitor says that a little girl of six years, bearing the marks of sorrow in every feature, informed her that her parents often gave her rum to drink, which on investigation was found to be true.

A home in the country was found for another who had long been doomed to beggary, cold, hunger and nakedness, because belonging to the drunkard's household.

Another was taken from a group of little girls, whom the visitor describes to be a living, moving mass of filth.

A little girl of six years brought into the School nearly a year ago, has wrought an entire reformation in her intemperate parents, who have, through her habits of industry, and the little temperance songs acquired at this School, been led to sign the pledge. The father has since found employment.

The report of the Visiting Committee was long and full of interest, showing many instances of children having been rescued from their vicious parents, and placed under the guardianship of the Home for the Friendless. A bright little orphan boy was present, who, with his sisters, was taken from a den of vice and infamy; the sisters have been sent to good homes.

Seven others have been committed to the "Home," and eight have been sent to places in the country.

The expenses for furniture, rent, teacher's and matron's salary, provisions, &c., amount to over $1,200, while the receipts in behalf of the school have been but a little over $100.

The "Home" needs all its funds for its more regular and permanent objects, and although other schools seem to be more in favor with the givers, this is not the less persevering. It occupies a central position in the suburbs, (Thirty-fourth-street, near the Sixth-avenue,) and if the charitable will visit it, their hearts cannot fail to be melted and their hands opened.

Hahnemann Academy of Medicine.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine was held at their rooms, No. 105 Fourth-avenue, on Wednesday evening. Several interesting pathological specimens were exhibited.

Dr. J. B. MORTON reported a case of death from strangulation of the intestines, and exhibited a band, fibrous in its structure, proceeding from the free border of the small intestines and attached to the mesentery, forming a loop, through which was found passing a large portion of the small intestines in a state of complete strangulation.

Dr. S. B. BARLOW also reported a case which terminated fatally after an illness of two days, where the appendix vermiformis was found fastened by false membrane to a portion of small intestine, forming a loop, through which a mass of small intestines, some three feet in length, had passed and became strangulated; this patient had been subject to attacks of colic, occurring as frequently as once in ten days for some years previous to her death.

Dr. J. C. PETERS exhibited the heart and pericardium in the early stage of pericarditis with accompanying portions of lung and pleura in a state of inflammation.

Dr. A. S. BALL read the history of a case of decided marasmus, which was cured by Sulph. Ars. and colchicum. Also, a case of tertiary syphilis occurring twenty-one years subsequent to the primary disease, where caries of the palate bone took place, and where the disease was arrested by Aurum and Silex, after the failure of Hyd. Potass. to effect a cure.

Dr. E. G. BARTLETT read the history of a case of Hydro-thorax of two months' standing occurring in an adult and following Scarlatina, which was cured by him within a week with two drop doses of the Tinct. Digitalis, three times per day.

A case of Barber's Itch (Mentagra) of three years' standing was read by Dr. FRELIGH, in which Tart. Ant. in minute doses cured the disease within three weeks.

Interesting papers on Medical topics were also read by Drs. CURTIS, FULLGRATH and MORTON.

The Patent Gun Case.

The case of Mrs. PATTERSON, of Jersey City, against RICHARD T. HAUGHEY, for an alleged fraudulent attempt to deprive her of the possession, right, and advantages of an invention which she inherited from her father, was yesterday postponed by the Recorder till Saturday, 10th inst. The other party implicated, WM. E. VALENTINE, was recommitted to the Tombs in default of the requisite bail fixed by the Recorder. The defendant is quite opposed to the publication of the proceedings in this case, fearing that a partial and one-sided statement would be inserted in the columns of the New-York journals generally.

The Mayor and the Liquor-Dealers.

The Mayor is acting most energetically to suppress the Sunday liquor traffic. He has thus far revoked about fifty licenses of liquor-dealers who have continued to sell contrary to his orders. His efforts in this respect are thwarted in the Tenth and Sixth Wards, the Aldermen of these wards refusing to cooperate with him in revoking the licenses of those who persist in violating the Sunday law. He has determined, however, to punish by *fine*, in accordance with the existing ordinance, such licensed dealers as may keep their places open, and to close up entirely all unlicensed venders in these wards.

☞ The annexed communication was received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

To His Honor the Mayor:

Passing through Sullivan-street on Saturday last, I was accosted by a little girl some 13 years old, requesting me to read the direction on a piece of paper which she handed me. It ran thus: "Mrs. N., Varick-street, is entitled to relief from the Eighth Ward Relief Association. Four in family—woman sick—coal and rice. By order of one of the Committee." I gave her back the paper and directed her where to present it. She then left me and went into a policy office; I followed soon after, to be convinced of her object. She was there gambling, and one of the bystanders informed me that this girl had spent that day nearly six shillings.

I thought it my duty to speak to her, and to explain how unreasonable it was to gamble away her money, and at the same time to be begging food. Child as she was, she seemed to feel the truth of my remarks; but said she, I can't help it—mother sends me every day to buy policies, and the rest of the people in the house play too, but when mother gets a good hit she says she won't play any more. Your Honor, other evils fade into insignificance beside this policy business—it fills the shelves of pawnbrokers, it robs families of food and clothing. Abate this nuisance in our midst, your Honor, and another gem will be added to the already bright cluster encircling your Mayoralty.

The Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Astor Library is an institution which does credit to its benefactor. But I think the end for which it was introduced is not fully attained, since the hours allowed for reading are but from 10 A. M., till 5 P. M.—the time which but few can afford to spend in that luxury.

If this institution was intended to benefit mechanics, laborers, merchants, clerks, students, &c., the present time allowed for reading comes not within their leisure hours. Why could not the Library be opened also in the evenings?

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1855. A STUDENT.

Observance of the Sabbath.

A copy of the following letter has been sent by Mayor WOOD to each of the Police Captains of the City:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1855.

SIR: You will continue the utmost vigilance in preserving the quiet, good order, and peace of the Sabbath day. The aid you have rendered me so far in accomplishing these great reforms is appreciated not only by myself, but by the whole community. Without your hearty coöperation I can do nothing. In addition to your usual Sunday liquor reports, please make returns of any Daguerreotype rooms, clothing stores, or other business places illegally open on Sunday within your district. It is my determination to make this City as distinguished for the orderly, peaceful, and placid character of its streets upon the Sabbath, as it has heretofore been on that day for everything that was objectionable and shocking to the moral sense of the people.

To accomplish this improvement I must have your constant vigilance and faithful obedience to orders.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CONSUL NORTON.—The Portsmouth (Va.) *Transcript* has the following:

Major BEN HAMMATT NORTON, the efficient and popular Consul of the United States at Pictou, Nova Scotia, is on a brief leave of absence at New-York. Our Consul has been enabled to render very acceptable service to Americans in Pictou, by the hospitality, dignity and propriety with which he discharges the duties of his office. He is one of the few American Consuls who does not draggle his official garments in business competition for "filthy lucre." The State Department wants a few more such Consuls.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Professor HOLLOWAY had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1853, and obtaining permission for the sale of this extraordinary ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure Saltrheum and Scrofula when all other means fail. Sold by all druggists, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

LONG ISLAND.

A Teacher Cowhided—Disgraceful Affair.

A teacher named JOHN COMLEY, employed at a school on Fulton-street, near Orange-street, Brooklyn, received on Wednesday last a well merited cowhiding at the hands of a respectable citizen, whose daughter, only about ten years of age, he had most grossly insulted the day previous. Yesterday the same COMLEY was arrested on a warrant charging him with indecent exposure of person to a daughter of one of our most wealthy and respectable citizens, taking her alone into a room, and subsequently presenting himself to a number of girls. The brothers of the girl above alluded to repaired yesterday to the school room to give the monster another taste of the cowskin, but through the interference of the father he was shielded from this, and justice allowed to take its course. He was held by Justice D. K. SMITH, in the sum of $500, to answer any indictment that may be found against him. The accused is a man about 45 years of age.

Fires in Brooklyn.

Store No. 246 Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, was on fire about 11½ Wednesday night, the work, as alleged, of an incendiary. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $200, which is covered by insurance in the Hanover Insurance Co.

About 10 o'clock same night, a slight fire occurred at the corner of Myrtle and Kent-avenues. While returning from this fire, a member of Bucket Company No. 1, named JAMES MURPHY, was run over and severely injured. He would have been killed but for the prompt action of Mr. HALL, Foreman of the Company.

Mayor Hall's Complaint Book.

Yesterday, the fourth and fifth complaints within a week against one HAINE, keeper of an Intelligence Office in Brooklyn, was entered in Mayor HALL's Complaint Book, for defrauding them of small sums of money. The attention of Justice CURTIS has been called to the affair, and he is about examining into the matter.

The Clergy and the Mayors.

The Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Eastern District held a meeting recently, at which they passed resolutions approving the course of Mayor HALL and Mayor WOOD in reference to suppressing Sunday traffic, and also that they would on Sunday next, the 11th inst., preach to their respective congregations upon the due observance of the Lord's day.

Cruelly Punishing a Child.

A man occupying a respectable position in society, residing in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, was brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, yesterday, to answer a complaint made against him for cruelly beating his own child. The father, when arrested, refused to produce the child, but after a short incarceration consented to bring it into Court. The back of the child was found to be badly bruised, and the father was held for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident at Elizabethport.

A German girl named MENIA ZENG, aged 15 years, was instantly killed in the Ropewalk of FAIRBANKS, ROBSTON & Co., at Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday last. The deceased was employed in the Ropewalk, and was at work at the time tending one of the "jemmeys," when she was struck by a "bobbin" from one of the spindles beside her.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration. While the disposition of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done; which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO., No. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DR. RUSH'S BALSAMIC SYRUP OF WHITE MUSTARD, For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pains and soreness of the breast, and a tough morning phlegm. In bottles for 25 cents and one dollar. Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st., and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's impenetrable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PRICE & SONS, WHOSE LABEL ESTABLISHMENT was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th, can be found for the present at No. 138 Fulton-st., adjoining their old stand.

Ecclesiastical Immunities.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A late steamer brings us, as a bit of gossip from Europe, the interesting information that ISABELLA of Spain, in token of her unbounded piety, has just bestowed upon PIUS IX. the most dazzling and costly tiara, that ever decked the brows of a Master of the Vatican. It is a timely comment on Mr. CHANDLER's attempt to indoctrinate Americans with his opinion that the Pope neither has nor claims any temporal power whatever outside of his domain in Italy. The Papal tiara, as most of us know, is a triple crown. Earthly Potentates think one crown enough. Why does the "Vicar" burden his head with three? Precisely because he claims to be "THE VICAR" of Him who is "King of kings." One crown for his principality in Italy, declares him one among the Sovereigns of earth. Another, over it, beckons him their Sovereign. A third, still higher, indicates the spiritual lordship which overshadows and rules all temporal power whatever.

The blazing mass of gems which the Queen of Spain has caused to [illegible] in radiating glory from the head that conceived the bold project consummated on the 8th of December last, will doubtless, as the choicest of the many treasures up among his paraphernalia, be used at the induction into his pretended Vicarial supremacy of the next Pope, in the ceremony of his coronation. Then on the portico of St. Peter's, before the assembled thousands of his subjects, swelled by no few of those from England and America, whom he claims as such while they laugh at his assumption, one Cardinal Deacon will, in the customary form, dispose of [illegible] by taking the mitre from his head, when another, coming forward with this flashing pile of gold, diamonds, emeralds and sapphires, will inaugurate the VICAR with his symbol of threefold rule, saying, as directed in the Pontifical, "Accipe thyaram tribus coronis ornatam; et scias te esse patrem principum et regum, rectorem orbis, in terra Vicarium Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi." "Receive this tiara, adorned with these crowns; and know thyself to be Father of Princes and Kings, RULER OF THE GLOBE, VICAR on Earth of our Saviour Jesus Christ." Then may some other Mr. CHANDLER turn round and say to some frowning follower of "Sam"—"Very solemn! Very grand! But you know it means nothing at all!"

Means nothing! It is the key to the whole life and work of the human being whom that ceremony thus installs as a kind of demigod. It is the pole of the system in which he and his thousands of satellites, from the Cardinal Dean down to the meanest acolyte in the Pacific Islands, are revolving.

It is one pole. But there is another equally central, equally necessary, equally out of vulgar sight, and yet ever in the heart and mind of Rome.

It was URBAN V., that kindly-minded host of two Emperors, and Judge of the Castilian King, who, to give the tiara its complete significancy, mounted the third crown upon the two with which BONIFACE VIII. had been content to betoken his double claim of universal empire, temporal and spiritual. It was the same URBAN V. who, in his twenty-fifth Constitution, set forth a Bull that for two hundred years (1567–1769) kept Europe in an incessant blaze, and then still lies, charged with deadliest mischief, in the Papal storehouse, ready for production whenever the hour and the man arrive—the Bull "[illegible]," better known, even to the tingling of the ears of those who know its history, as the Bull In Cœna Domini, from the day and way of its customary publication.

On the substance of the Bull in Cœna Domini, the universal lordship of the "Vicar" lives and breathes in every line. Beneath its depths another principle lies hidden as the basis of the whole—that of Ecclesiastical Immunity—in less technical and better-sounding phrase, "the liberty of the Church."

LIBERTY is a ringing word to all, at all times. But never had it more potent charm than when it is made Rome's watchword. It then means, for those who claim it, freedom from control, responsibility, restraint, inspection, oversight and charge. For person and property, it imports absolute independence of law and government. It asserts the right of certain persons, in a certain organization, to extend that organization, increase its numbers, multiply its gains, accumulate property and employ it, under no responsibility of any kind to the civil Government, with complete immunity from its jurisdiction and its sway.

The Roman system claims:

1. That Christ set his Apostles (and in them the whole body of the clergy, whose office and mission then, as in the germ, centred in their persons,) free from all subjection to civil government. (BELLARM. Opp. VII., 864c., 977c.)

2. That civil Governments have no rightful power over the clergy. (Id. ibid, 912c.)

3. That the clergy are exempt, by divine right, from all civil jurisdiction apart from and independently of any concessions of that kind that may at any time have been made to them. (Id. ibid, 970 D. 971 A.)

4. That the Pope has the right and power to exempt the clergy from all civil responsibilities and liabilities, and has done so, in the exercise of his discretion. (Id. ibid, 963.)

5. That the Pope can dispense with the obligation to obey civil Governments; and that more easily than he can dispense with the obligation of a monk to keep his vows. (Id. ibid, 962 D.)

6. That conspiracy against a civil Government is not treason in the clergy, because they are not its subjects. (EMAN. SA. Aphorism, p. 41, ed. [illegible], 1599.)

7. That ecclesiastics are not subjects of civil government, and cannot be judged by its laws or courts. (BELLARM., Opp. II., 396 F., VII., 702 A. B.)

8. That obedience to civil governments on the part of ecclesiastics, in civil matters, even the [illegible], is not obligatory, but only discretionary, for peace and order's sake. (BELLARM., Opp. II., 392 [illegible].)

These principles, except the third, BELLARMINE rightly says, are no peculiar opinions of his own, but "the judgment of all Catholic [of course, he means Romish] doctors, lawyers, and divines. And though writers so dispute about their source, whether of right divine or not, yet that they embody them no Catholic [Romanist] can doubt." (Opp. VII., 702 C. D.) Others of his brethren—as SOTO and FRANCIS A VITTORIA, for example, on the fifth—differ from him on sundry points. But [illegible], while allowing that ecclesiastics, as citizens, are bound to obey the laws of their country in merely civil regulations—because, say they, it would otherwise follow that an ecclesiastic, living in France, would be no more under its law than under that of Spain—yet reserve the whole decision, what are merely civil and what are not, to the forum ecclesiasticum—to wit, in the first place, the will of the clergy, and as its ultimate law, the mandate of the Pope. As a specimen of the way in which this can work suited to the needs of our "Maine Law" [illegible], let it be observed that whereas in some European States the sale of wine without license is forbidden, the "Sacred Congregation of Immunities" at Rome has solemnly decided that such laws have no force over ecclesiastics. (FERRARIS, s. v.; GABRIEL, n. 66 IV., 167, ed. Madr., 1796.)

Such is their "immunity." Do you seek its basis? Let me quote, not opinions—not political speeches for Romanists—not smooth sayings of [illegible] skilled in putting language to the use for which TALLEYRAND said speech was given—but [illegible], solemn LAW.

"The Immunity of the Church consists in this, that ecclesiastical persons, and all goods or things [illegible] to ecclesiastical persons, or in any way [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] by any jurisdiction of any lay person or power, and [illegible] exactions or burdens of any kind whatsoever. These all [illegible]."

"Under the name of 'ecclesiastical persons' are included the clergy of all orders, as well secular as regular; all monks, nuns, [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible]."

"Under the term of 'goods and things' pertaining to the Church, come all churches, chapels, oratories, burying-grounds, church-furniture, property offered, given, and destined for gift for the maintenance of churches and their ministers; property otherwise belonging to ecclesiastical functionaries or corporations, and the patrimonial possessions of all ecclesiastics."

"All ecclesiastical persons are free and exempt and devoid of all liability to any jurisdiction or court of any lay person or power, as well in civil cases (ex cap. Bene quidem, 1 Dist. 96 cap. in Canonibus 87 caus. 16 qu. 1, &c., &c.) as in criminal causes (ex cap. Nemo unquam 1. Cap. Nullus judicum 2. cap. Relatum 13. Caus. 11, &c., &c.)"

"This immunity is of divine right, and cannot be [illegible] by voluntary act of ecclesiastics." (Ferraris Prompt. Jur. Canon. s. v. Imm. Eccles. V. 47, s. ed 1798.)

Now men may pooh-pooh this as they please, and call it obsolete, outlandish trash, and all that. It is outlandish enough; but as for "obsolete," it is no such thing.

It is the fundamental law of the Roman system, law which even the Pope cannot, dare not set aside, if it were not too good a thing for him, for that ever to be thought of. Everywhere the Roman communion keeps this steadily in view. Where it cannot be had, it must be done without; but there "the Church is under oppression;" it is her right and her duty to get free, the bounden obligation and privilege of her sons to labor to make her so.

It is the standard of the Roman tribunal of confession, by which functionaries and private citizens are to have their deeds weighed in the balances of the sanctuary, and be found wanting or not as they are more or less conformable.

The penalties for infraction of this law are thus recounted:

1. The monstrous guilt of sacrilege, which is to be dealt with in the confessional.

2. That "all and every act infringing it, and all and every law, ordinance or judgment by which ecclesiastics or church property are made liable to contribute, even though it be to the public expenditure FOR THE COMMON GOOD, are in themselves void and of none effect, for all time." By the express text of the Canon Law, (in cap. Adversus 7, De Immun. Eccl.,) remember, this goes to the confessional; and an official is there to answer, whether he has conferred such law; a private citizen, whether he has kept it? If you want to know with what result, let HENRIQUEZ DE RIBERA, Duke of Alcala, Viceroy of Naples, and his counsellors, writing home to Spain in agonies of terror, lest, being aged men, they should die "unhouseled, unaneled," before PHILLIP II. could have time to authorize them to succumb to PIUS V. in his enforcement of the Bull in Cœna against their laws of internal revenue—let that be the example of what has been!—and what has been, may be, any day, again.

3. That "restitution is to be made of all contributions so obtained, under whatever pretext." And the rule of the confessional is, that where the Church is entitled to restitution, under this law, it may be taken in any convenient way, by force or art, openly or secretly, in public payment or by private peculation.

4. That all concerned in levying taxes, imposts, tariffs, &c., in violation of this law, "incur by the very act, the greater excommunication, which falls on all and every one who without express special license from the Roman Pontiff, asks or receives from churches, ecclesiastical persons, or the goods or estates of either, any contribution, tax, impost, or other levy or demand."—[FERRARIS' Prompt. s. v. Bon. Ecclesiast. Art. 3, v. 1–5, I. 409–11, ed. 1795.]

Such is the Canon Law, the operation (fossilized, some would have us believe,) of some thousand years. But what says the infallible Lawgiver himself? Hear how URBAN VIII. discoursed, while CROMWELL was bidding his Ironsides "keep their powder dry," and settle the affairs of Britain in another way, in the famous Bull "Romanus Pontifex in Salvo B. Petri sede."—[June 5, 1641.]

All levies, impositions, taxes or collections whatsoever for the uses of civil government, from all or any property of churches, monasteries or other foundations for pious uses, are declared utterly invalid, unlawful and undue, even if levied and paid with the full consent of the parties concerned, unless imposed by the special permission of the Apostolic See. (2) They are pronounced unlawful and null, whatsoever the length of time for which they may have been levied and paid, even if immemorial. (3) They are none the less so, if they have been paid under pretext of papal permission obtained for the purpose; (4) or with the consent of the immediate ecclesiastical superiors; (5) or by the demand of civil authorities otherwise duly qualified. The Bull ends with the usual derogatory clauses, and a confirmation of the Bull in Cœna Domini. It is given at length in FERRARIS's Prompta Bibliotheca, sub voce, Bona Ecclesiastica, n. 68, and the summary statement, as above, in n. 69.

But, after all, this is "only a single Bull!"

Be it so! But, in the first place, I cite it as the embodiment and illustration, not the source, of the claims in question. In the next place, let it be observed that the "Sacred" Congregations of the Holy Office and of the Council (the two very highest authorities of Roman law) have repeatedly pronounced that any single Bull overrules any number of decrees of any Council whatsoever, (FERRARIS's Prompta Bibl., s. v. Hereticus, n. 87—authority enough, one might suppose.)

This theory of ecclesiastical immunity underlies the whole life and action of the Romish Communion, wherever it exists. Except in the States of the Church alone, it is nowhere at peace, or at home. Even in Romish countries it is engaged in unceasing warfare with the State—ever aiming at greater "liberty" in its own cause, and claiming greater powers and privileges than the [illegible] of any Civil Government on earth can allow.

Of this the history of the Bull In Cœna Domini is an exemplification worth any man's pains to make himself acquainted with; and whoever has read the Pragmatic History of the so-called Bull In Cœna Domini and its fearful consequences to Church and State; a Contribution towards a Statement of the Controversies of our Century with the Roman Court, published in four volumes, 4to., Frankfort, 1769–72, will need little caution about trusting to such speeches as Mr. CHANDLER's, for an estimate of the probable effects of the Romish System in the United States.

VERAX.

The Central American Expedition.

From the Washington Union.

We are permitted to give publicity to the following interesting correspondence between Secretary MARCY and Col. KINNEY in regard to the proposed Central American Colony. It will be seen that Mr. MARCY's letter states with distinctness the determination of the Government to guard the neutrality laws against infraction, whilst it is equally explicit in conceding the right of emigration and expatriation. The leading point in the letter is the notice which it communicates to the colonists, that, after having emigrated for the purpose of colonization, they can no longer claim the protection of our Government. This is a legitimate deduction from the right of expatriation, and cannot be objected to by the emigrants. Mr. MARCY's letter is also explicit in cautioning the colonists against the formation of such military organizations as are forbidden by our laws. The correspondence will enable all to understand the real purposes and objects of the expedition, and the views of the Government in regard to the prosecution of the enterprise. Without further comment we invite attention to the letters:

Mr. Kinney to Mr. Marcy.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 31, 1855.

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of your request, made to me yesterday at the close of the interview to which you did me the honor to invite me, I [illegible] to put in writing what I then verbally stated [illegible] were the objects and purposes of the [illegible] of which I am the agent and [illegible].

This Company was organized a little more than a year since, when officers and managers were elected to direct and control its affairs.

The articles of association declare its object to be the occupancy and improvement of the lands within the limits of its grant; and my instructions are of the same purport, although necessarily more extended. These direct me to take immediate steps for the peaceable occupation and colonization of the lands of the Company by such industrious and enterprising men as may be willing to remove thither, either singly or with families, and to offer them, as an inducement for going, a certain quantity of land, to be laid off and conveyed to them on consideration of actual occupancy.

They also instruct me to take out a certain number of mechanics and laborers of various kinds as I may find can be advantageously employed in mining, cutting mahogany and other valuable cabinet woods which may bear transportation to the United States or to Europe. And my instructions are to do all peaceably, without invading the rights of either communities or States.

As to my own purpose, I can only say that it will be to carry out my instructions faithfully, to preserve peace, to cultivate a spirit of industry and a love of order into the community which I hope to see grow up speedily in that new desert and uninhabited portion of the world. A number of industrious and enterprising citizens, accompanied by their families, have already sailed, or are about to sail, from Corpus Christi, and they will be shortly followed by others from the North.

I have also been engaged for some time past in organizing corps of laborers, who will be shortly sent out under the superintendence of [illegible] men, who have instructions to preserve the strictest order, and to prevent excess of every kind. It is my purpose to occupy some suitable place, and to establish municipal regulations for the immediate Government of the colonists, so that it may be in my power to enforce order and keep up the forms of civilized society from the beginning. As soon as my arrangements are complete, which I hope they will be shortly, it is my purpose to follow those who have gone already, and to devote all my energies to build up a prosperous settlement which may furnish an example of what industry can accomplish in that beautiful country, hitherto an unoccupied desert. And in conclusion, I solemnly assure you that I am as averse to all illegal and marauding enterprises as you can possibly be; and that it has never formed any part of the object of the company, at least so far as it has been communicated to me, to violate any rule of common or public law; but, on the contrary, the purpose has been and is to avoid everything likely to lead to contention or violence.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect, your obedient servant,

H. L. KINNEY.

To the Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Kinney.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1855.

SIR: If the enterprise of which you speak in your letter to me of the 30th ultimo is a mere peaceful emigration; if you and those who propose to go with you, prefer to leave the United States and seek a permanent home in a foreign country, to renounce your citizenship here and the rights and privileges belonging to it, and to submit yourselves to the laws of another jurisdiction, it is neither the duty nor the desire of this Government to interfere with your proceedings. By such a course you cease to be citizens of the United States, and can have, after such a change of allegiance, no claims to protection as such citizens from this Government. You seem, however, to repel the inference that you intend to submit to the existing sovereign authority of any country. Your design in this respect is indicated by the following passage in your letter:

"It is my purpose to occupy some suitable place, and to establish municipal regulations for the immediate government of the colonists, so that it may be in my power to enforce order and keep up the forms of civilized society from the beginning."

It is not to be assumed that the country to which you are going is not within the territorial limits of some Government.

That it is a part of the sovereignty of a Government is implied in the fact that you claim to have "a grant" for the lands you propose to occupy. Although you do not state the source or extent of your grant and the particular country to which you propose to go, it is evident from the title of your association, "The Central American Company," that your destination is Central America, and I know no portion of it over which some of the Central American States have not sovereign jurisdiction.

It is very generally understood that your colony proposes to take possession of a part of the Mosquito country, over the whole of which Nicaragua or Costa Rica claims jurisdiction.

The Ministers of these Governments have both declared that you have no grant from their own nation, and they protest against your proposed expedition as an invasion of their rights of property, jurisdiction, and sovereignty. If your grant is derived, as it is presumed to be, from a personage called the Mosquito King, it is proper that you should be apprised of the light in which this Government would regard such a title. The political condition of what is called the Mosquito kingdom has for several years past been a matter of discussion between the United States and Great Britain. This Government has uniformly held that the Mosquito Indians are a savage tribe, and that, though they have rights as the occupants of the country where they are, they have no sovereign or political authority there, and no capacity to transfer to individuals an absolute and permanent title to the lands in their possession, and that the right of eminent domain—which only can be the source of such title—is in certain of the Central American States.

If the emigrants should be formed into companies, commanded by officers, and furnished with arms, such organization would assume the character of a military expedition, and, being hardly consistent with professions of peaceful objects, would devolve upon this Government the duty of inquiring whether it be not in violation of our neutrality act.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

To H. L. KINNEY, Esq., Washington.

☞ GERALD MASSEY, SIDNEY YENDYS, and others, including "a retired Liverpool-Merchant," have sung. Why is the author of Locksley Hall alone dumb? During the late war, PYE, Poet Laureate (the author of The Pursuits of Literature is our authority), translated TYRTÆUS into English verse, with a view we are told "to produce animation throughout the Kingdom, and among the militia in particular." The poems were read aloud to several regiments, but before they were half-finished, all the front ranks, and as many of the others as were within hearing or verse-shot, dropped their arms suddenly, and were found fast asleep!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions of any [illegible]. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Orchard and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Rev. W. H. [illegible]—Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will deliver a Lecture at the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church, near Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, Symbol of Western Life. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door, or at the office of this paper.

☞ Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup and Pains in the Chest, instantly relieved by Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, the cheapest and best remedy in the world. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 292 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Charity Concert.—The [illegible] [illegible]

☞ The Eighth Anniversary of the Deposition of the Pope, and of the Proclamation of the Roman Republic will take place on FRIDAY, 9th of February, at the Tabernacle, at 7½ P. M., punctually. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by Professor FELIX FORESTI, Hon. HENRY WILSON, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, Hon. J. P. HALE, Rev. J. A. BINNEY, Sanderson KAUFFMANN, Senator CHASE, Mr. De L'ECLUSE, and others. The three front rows in the gallery will be reserved for ladies, provided these places be occupied prior to the commencement of the proceedings. The public is respectfully invited to attend. Admission free.

☞ New-England Young Men's Association.—Lectures.—The next Lecture will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock, by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of Boston. Subject—The Americanized European. Tickets 25 cents.
F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President.
E. W. B. OSGOOD, Sec'y.

☞ Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 2.—The delinquent members are hereby notified that on paying up the arrearages now due from them the fines will be remitted, providing the same is paid by March 2. By order of the Association.
J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854–5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Feb. 9—R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.—Work and its Instrument. Feb. 16—Rev. ADAMS, D. D.—The Model Mechanic.
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ The Members of the New-York Masonic Club—Are notified to attend a Special Meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as special business is on hand.

☞ Veterans of the War of 1812.—An adjourned meeting at the [illegible], on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 7½ P. M.
A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Commanding.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As book-keeper in a wholesale house in this City. Satisfactory city and country references as it respects character and business qualifications; bonds, if required. Address S. H. CLARKE, through the Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By three American young girls, (sisters,) one as milliner, one to do general housework or chamberwork, and one to take care of children and chamberwork in a small family. Apply at No. 18 West 21st-st., or at No. 410 7th-av., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook and washer and ironer; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer. Has good city reference. Call at No. 221 East 18th-st. for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German girl, to do general housework in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 17th-st., basement.

GENTLEMAN AND LADY WANTED—Or a respectable farmer and wife (without children), to take charge of a beautiful country seat, of easy and ready access to the City, at a moderate compensation over and above a living from the farm products, and a handsome furnished cottage. None need apply, but such as can bring the best references of character and business. Address I. M., post-box 6, office of the New-York Daily Times.

HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION.—An educated and highly respectable lady offers her services either to a lady or in a gentleman's family, (with or without children,) in the above capacity. Unexceptionable references given as to her respectability, qualifications, &c. Compensation not so much an object with the advertiser as a pleasant, agreeable and permanent home. Address M. D., Box No. 84 Broadway Post-office.

DRUGGISTS WANTED.—In a village on the banks of the Hudson, about 80 miles from New-York. None need apply unless thoroughly acquainted with the prescription and general retail business. Address (by letter prepaid) DRUGGIST, No. 32 Beekman-st., New-York, giving reference and stating salary expected.

BOY WANTED.—A good, smart, active boy, in a Importing House. One that writes a good hand and resides with his parents, preferred. Address, in the handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,568, Post-Office.

TEACHING.—A young lady, graduate of the Packer Collegiate Institute, [illegible] [illegible] would receive pupils at her residence, or [illegible], or [illegible] [illegible] in Brooklyn, New-York, or any of the [illegible]. Would have no objection to go a short distance from the City. Call or address J. C. M., No. 396 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TELLER WANTED.—For a Savings Bank; to be a man of good business character and an experienced accountant; a married man and one not over [illegible] years old. No bonds required, but the best of reference required. Address Box No. [illegible], Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady, educated in [illegible] and highly accomplished, [illegible] French, Latin, [illegible], Music, Drawing, &c., would engage as Governess in a private family. The highest testimonials given. No objection to South or West. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 128 Broadway, City.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes an engagement as [illegible] [illegible] Address A. G., Times Office.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL SEWING.—Wanted by a respectable young lady, a situation to do sewing in a family [illegible]. Address MARY KEENAN, Times Office.

$500.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—As correspondent, book-keeper, or clerk, &c., or as partner, with a capital of $500, in an office or small house; [illegible]. Address, for a week, with name, business, salary, &c., to E. ENTERPRISE, Times Office. Communications confidential.

AGENTS WANTED—In New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the surrounding country, for a valuable $2 book. For further particulars apply between 8 and 11, at J. H. COTTON & CO.'S, No. 117 William-st.

AGENTS WANTED—To canvass orders and sell rights of our improved Patent Lightning Conductors. A small capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufacturing Co., No. [illegible] Cedar-st.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—Founded A. D. 1853, for the improvement of domestic servants, No. 149 Grand-st., New-York.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS.—No. 616 Houston-st. Housekeepers, school-teachers, governesses, also, servants in every capacity supplied from this institution.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wishes to procure a building in Brooklyn, somewhere between Hicks, Clinton, Court and Atlantic-sts., for the purpose of a boarding and lodging house. Any one having property to dispose of, or a good house in which alterations could be made, either by the owner or lessee, can hear of a good tenant, for a term of years, by addressing A. DODWORTH, No. 493 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A House neatly furnished, suitable for the accommodation of two persons without children. Rent must be moderate, and location not above 20th-st. Address E. H. S., at office of this paper.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Wanted on or before the 15th day of April 200 loads street dirt and 50 loads of loam, to be delivered in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant-square. Address, stating price for load, for cash. HENRY, Times office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman, and lady and one or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms and full board, in a small family, at No. 61 East 26th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes board from the 1st of March, for himself, wife and infant with nurse, in a private family where there are no other boarders. The house must be first-class, and located between 15th and 30th-sts. and 4th and 6th-avs. Would like a front room together on 2d floor, and hall bedroom. For such accommodations a fair liberal price will be paid. Reference given if required. Address post-paid, Box No. 2,348 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—By a gentleman, wife, and child three years old, in a private family or where few boarders are taken; terms moderate. Location between 4th and 6th-avs., and not above 20th-st. [illegible] Address, stating location, J. B., at this Office, or No. 97 Clinton [illegible], Brooklyn. Reference exchanged.

EAGLE HOTEL, LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

YOU SEE, SIR! I HAD NO BEARD.—Well, that troubled me. When a man wants a thing, and hasn't got it, he naturally tries to get it as well. I tried almost everything to make my beard grow and failed, till I hit on this preparation of Prof. Liebig, which will force the beard, mustache or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin, and I call it my ONGUENT. Thousands have tried it, and it never fails. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 286 Broadway, and 108 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BILLINGS, No. 45 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; BRIGGS, No. 38 State-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

AT A MEETING OF LEXINGTON ENGINE Co., No. 7, held at the Engine-house, on their return from the fire in Lafayette-Place on the evening of Wednesday the 7th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Dr. LINSLY, of No. 23 Lafayette-place, for the bountiful supply of refreshments furnished to this Company at the above-named fire.

Resolved, That the above be published in the New-York Sun, New-York Herald and New-York Daily Times.

G. JOSEPH RUCH, Foreman.

HENRY WILSON, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Benevolent Lodge No. 28 are requested to assemble at Lodge, Masonic Temple, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed brother, WILLIAM B. NATTA. Funeral to Cypress Hills Cemetery. By order of the W. M.

WM. J. SUHRE, Secretary.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—[illegible] & CO., wholesale and retail grocers and tea dealers, Nos. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] in the lowest market prices.

GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS.—FREDERIC ADOLPHUS HAAGE, Jr., of Erfurt, Prussia. Catalogues to be obtained, and his list of flower seeds may be had on application to Messrs. E. FISCHER & HACHES, No. 38 Liberty-st.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.—COOL & ROBINSON, manufacturers, have a depot at No. 5 Canal-st., where they will sell at their factory prices, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] per foot, &c.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS FOR SALE.—[illegible] [illegible] of 1858 and 1860 [illegible] [illegible] DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN.

WHO WROTE IT?

It is nearly ready, and will be published in a few days.

SOME SAY THAT RUTH HALL IS FANNY FERN.

Is it so or not? The book now in press will tell the secret. If Fanny Fern is not Ruth Hall,

WHO IS FANNY FERN?

THE ORDERS STILL CROWD IN.

It will have thousands of readers. To be issued in one volume, cloth. Price $1. H. LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlars, and all others, will please send in their orders at once. They will be supplied at very low rates, by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand. All orders will be supplied in the rotation that they are received. So all had better order at once.

Price for the complete work, handsomely bound in one volume, cloth gilt, is $1 a copy only.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, per first mail, free of postage, on their remitting $1 to the publishers, in a letter, postpaid.

THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION POSTPONED.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

Announce a brief Postponement of the Distribution, from the 28th of January, to the 28th of February next, at which time it will positively take place. The Managers find it necessary to make the above change, owing to the delay in completing the building of the galleries, and the reception of works of Art, which necessarily deferred the publishing of the Illustrated Catalogue until late in December, thereby preventing the general circulation desired among the distant Secretaries and friends of the Association.

To all those who have not yet subscribed, the last opportunity is now presented. Any one subscribing previous to the 28th of February, will be entitled to the Magazines for 1855.

The payment of $3 entitles any person to any of the three-dollar Magazines for the year 1855.

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WM. [illegible], President.

HENRY R. [illegible], Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—Great success of the new Burlesque, LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR, in 3 acts, with all the original music of the above Opera, which will be repeated all this week. Prices as usual. Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

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Adam Trueman, Mr. Blake; [illegible] ... Mrs. Stephens.

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Artful Dodger, F. A. Vincent; Mary ... Mrs. [illegible].

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THE "NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK" will celebrate [illegible] at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, [illegible], in aid of the Charity Fund of the Society. Tickets (limited in number) may be had on application to either of the undersigned Committee of Arrangements, [illegible] will admit a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets $[illegible].

SIMEON DRAPER, President.

L. B. Wyman, Moses H. Grinnell, Chas. A. Stetson, Benj. W. Bonney, Chas. A. Peabody, Thomas Kilbourn, Wm. M. Evarts, E. E. Hurlbut.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and statuary are still on exhibition.

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MME. DEMPSEY ROBERTS has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Sleeves, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 100 [illegible], near Broadway.

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BROWN & DOYLE, No. 329 Bowery, between 2d and 3d-sts., are selling at very low prices their Embroideries, including collars, flouncings, [illegible], &c., considerably less than the usual prices. Kid gloves, 50 cts. per pair.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

[illegible]

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1858 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 11, 1850. Also, Nos. 21 and 22, 2 certificates of $10,000 each, $20,000 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State redeemable 1st June, 1865, in the name of John [illegible], of [illegible], Bristol, in England, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Application has been made, by power of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., for the reissue of [illegible]. The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the above certificates.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Monday the 5th inst., a tall large white spaniel and setter dog, with yellow spots on his ears, a chain collar around his neck, with brass plate [illegible] number on it, (John H. McCunn, No. 100 West [illegible]). The dog is a pet of the owner's. The above reward will be paid for his return, or for information to recover [illegible] [illegible] of the owner.

JOHN H. McCUNN, No. 100 West [illegible].

LADY'S WATCH LOST.—A lady's small English gold watch and chatelaine, on Wednesday, 7th inst. The figure of a dog [illegible] is on one side, and the letters [illegible] on reverse side of watch. On chatelaine [illegible] [illegible]. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on leaving them at the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOST—A note made by Russell, Ruggles, Hall & Co., dated October 21, 1854, at eight months, payable at the St. Nicholas Bank—No. 105, $600 00. We hereby caution the public against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

GREEN & RUSSELL,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 29 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—Wanted, to [illegible], on application, the WEBSTER'S [illegible] PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for turning up Funnel Cases, Stove Pipe, [illegible] Pipe and Boiler Tubes, Preserve and Paint Cans, Baking, Planking and Pill Boxes, [illegible], [illegible] &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 10 Nassau-st., near John-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—A brickyard, fully equipped, and with store, dwelling, &c., and which will clear from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum, will be sold [illegible]; or a first-rate brickmaker, with some capital and unquestionable references, to take the management of the yard, would be taken as partner. Address A. B., at Box No. 4,368 New-York Post-Office.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY TO LET OR FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The Daguerrean Gallery No. 599 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, one of the most desirable locations in Broadway, and completely fitted and furnished for the business. Inquire on the premises, or Wareroom on the first floor of the building.

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KNOW-NOTHING SOAP.

This beautiful fragrant soap, emblematical of Know-Nothingism, should be in the hands of every member of the Order and friends of "77." To be obtained wholesale of HAWES, HINSDALE & ROBINSON, No. [illegible]-st., and at retail of S. CODDINGTON, Druggist, No. 715 Broadway, under New-York Hotel, and all the principal Druggists.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentifully, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day; in April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over ten years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

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TO GROCERS.—SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., import and offer for sale at low prices—

Gelatine, French, White and Red, different qualities.

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Mustard, English, assorted brands, in kegs, bottles and foil.

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DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Chafe, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE, [illegible] [illegible], HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible], Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

A [illegible] Know-Nothing [illegible]
To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"'Tis a [illegible] something—comes
[illegible] of things which they don't understand."

I know the song very well. Read me your [illegible] Mr. [illegible] WAINWRIGHT [illegible] lately delivered an admirable address upon "Politics and Patriotism," giving us the true definition of the latter word, which I, like everybody else, (judging by the present state of things,) had entirely forgotten.

Tolerance is a virtue; [illegible] and wise men will be gentle and patient when their souls are tried, hoping for better things. But, Mr. Editor, we women in this regard are not wise. We are in a continual and ever effervescing state of rage, that on the pages of the history of this country it will be recorded, as the lecturer said, "that in electing our rulers, the great and good of our country, standing like mountains in full and fair view, have been passed by, while the rabble crowd, [illegible] ignorant foreigners, like a flock of sheep following a bellwether, (some bellwether being some corrupt and depraved old monster,) will cluster and [illegible] upon an insignificant mole-hill, unknown [illegible] an hour before—as we have seen so lately." [illegible] great and noble souls, to whom we [illegible] have been laid in their graves, [illegible] scorpion sting of ingratitude [illegible] to the last. Oh, HENRY CLAY! Oh, WEBSTER! [illegible], American women, have lifted [illegible] and wept for this!

Philosophers say there is "good in things evil." True, the leech bleeds and the blister burns for ultimate good. Also, out of the convict comes good [illegible], compulsory though it be. But who in his senses will say that the votes, bought by rascally demagogues, of the hordes of foreigners and beggars thrust upon us, the very scum of impoverished countries, is beneficial to the moral and political health of this nation! Is there a necessity for this evil? [illegible] As a learned Judge said to me not long ago, "[illegible] that we call in [illegible] to assist us in moving the wheels of government, while my son, and yours, of twelve and [illegible] years, knowing ten times as much about the Constitution of their country, must not vote, because they are infants (so called) in years!" Then, in the name of WASHINGTON and Patriotism, why permit this all-important privilege to veritable infants in true republican brains, who are blown about by every wind of doctrine, with invariably a small piece of whisky attached!

Do not suspect me, Mr. Editor, of any latent desire to share your prerogative in voting. Far from it. So long as a [illegible] American woman possesses the domestic [illegible] unquestioned, (even if Biddy does boil her [illegible] bulbous roots for onions, and [illegible] for squashes,) she will be quite willing to leave the political franchise to the proper persons, trusting to the bribery and corruption of a [illegible] appointed district, a bright [illegible], and above and [illegible] "little tight sleep" of Harry, or sweet little Kate, so to regulate the vote then under temptation, that it will become as the echo of her wishes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT was not only just—he was generous to the foreigner. He acknowledged the obligations we were under to them in the very fact of their immigrating here—swelling our numbers—thus assisting materially to make us the great nation we are. He said very many of them became excellent citizens, doing good service to the State; and he frankly admitted their right to participation in politics, when qualified by instruction, [illegible]

[illegible] we would have the Know-Nothing party sweep this broad land like a whirlwind, and crush with its mighty breath these foreign influences—these nest eggs of treason and [illegible].

The reins of Government need in the hands of Patriots, (vide Dictionary,) and it will be both easy and pleasant to widen the political scene, and offer this great tree of Government, [illegible] all for [illegible] the humblest and the poorest as well as [illegible] the right.

The [illegible] appeal to Young America was enough to cast what whiskers they have with patriotic enthusiasm, and straighten their legs (for they are always crooked) into a manly and determined [illegible]. Pray Heaven they may be roused [illegible] to [illegible] their brains [illegible] have capital [illegible] longer with [illegible] Newark champagne, and the [illegible], and read the Declaration of Independence for the first time, say their prayers, which they have forgotten to do of late, sharpen up their wits and their pruning-knives, and help good men to cut off these cankers from the vine.

FANNY E.

Expedition to Central Africa.

From the Athenæum, Jan. 13.

Accounts from Dr. VOGEL of his proceedings subsequent to the 20th of February and up to the beginning of July last have at last arrived. On the [illegible] day the last of his more voluminous communications was dispatched by him, and scarcely had he made up his letters and was about to make a dispatch to Col. HERMAN at Tripoli when he was suddenly seized with a very severe attack of the yellow fever (or "black vomiting" as it is also called,) which at once prostrated him and brought him to the border of the grave. For ten days he lay [illegible] and helpless, his companions expecting to see him die every moment. Owing to their want of medical knowledge, no medicine or medical aid was given to the traveler. [illegible] Dr. VOGEL's constitution, not otherwise [illegible] strong one, but seemingly not ill-adapted for those [illegible] climes, rallied, the delirium ceased after [illegible] days, and when he became conscious, yellow spots on his arms still showed him the great danger he had just escaped. Calomel and Peruvian bark afforded him relief, and afterwards, in recurring attacks of the fever, the cold water cure proved very effective,—enveloping himself in wet sheets of cloth which he changed whenever they became warm, the fever generally disappeared in two hours. Thus in another ten days he had gained strength enough to sit up erect and to walk a few paces, and on the 27th of March he had so far recovered as to be able to accompany the Sheikh of Bornu on a great slave-hunting expedition to the southeast of Kuka.

On this occasion Dr. VOGEL penetrated as far south as latitude 9° 30' N., or some thirty miles further than Drs. BARTH and OVERWEG, who had accompanied the Sheikh of Bornu on a similar razzia in nearly the same direction two years previously. The army consisted of 22,000 men and [illegible] with a train of 3,000 camels, 5,000 oxen, and [illegible] camel and oxen drivers, and was said to be the most numerous army brought together in Bornu since the time of the Sheikh EL KANEMY. This [illegible] bent upon murder and robbery, moved slowly in a S.S.E. direction towards the country of the unfortunate Musgo (or Musgu) and Tuburi (or Tufuri,) who have for some time past been the objects of these Bornuese marauding expeditions. The northern portion of the Musgo country, called Adishen by Dr. BARTH, and situated between 11° and 10° 40' N. latitude, has been subjugated, and is at present allied with Bornu; but beyond these latitudes, to the south, all the country and its inhabitants were visited by the horrible proceedings of these neighbors. The inhabitants retreated southwards as their foe advanced, taking everything with them, nothing but ghafuly and tobacco being found in the deserted villages. It was only in about 10° N. latitude and 14° 35' E. longitude, that the army came up with some of the [illegible] and their numerous herds of cattle. Here, also, it was that Dr. VOGEL saw spread out before him an immense lake stretching to the south as far as the eye could reach, and which he calls the Lake of Tuburi.

Behind this lake and its marshy banks the Musgos had halted, believing themselves secure in this [illegible] the Sheikh's cavalry cross the lake at a narrow part, [illegible] A great number of the [illegible] were killed; a few being brought to the encampment alive, only to die a most cruel and horrible death. No great value is set upon Musgo women as slaves, owing to their being horribly disfigured by a round piece of wood, one and a half inch in diameter, which they wear in both their lips. One of these poor creatures may, therefore be bought for £10, and a child may be had for £2 to £6., according to its age.

From here the Bornuese marched eastward to the river Shary, devastating the country and villages wherever they went. After following the course of that river for two days, they crossed it at a comparatively shallow place, whereby they lost a great number of horses. Having reached the eastern side of the river, they captured, within a few hours, at least 2,500 slaves of the Musgos, who also live there, as well as upwards of 4,000 head of cattle. Thirty-six men were also brought into the camp; and in the most revolting way the Bornuese with their blunt knives cut off one arm at the elbow and one leg at the knee of each of these captives, who thus horribly maimed gradually bled to death. But this was not the worst torture inflicted on the unfortunate captives. The Musgos living in an entirely naked state, are greatly affected by the rain and cold weather; their huts being also well built to afford them sufficient shelter during the rainy season. The rains which commenced while the expedition began their return, namely, in the beginning of May, were of the most terrific description: every evening they were ushered in with thunder-storms and whirlwinds, or rather hurricanes, and they came down in torrents, such, says Dr. VOGEL, as he had never witnessed before or had any conception of. The captives lay huddled together in the camp—which, in those alluvial plains, was soon inundated and turned into a great pool—without any shelter or covering whatever, shivering with cold and suffering dreadfully. The consequence was, that dysentery and small-pox soon broke out among them in a fearful degree, and out of 4,000 slaves not quite 500 reached Kuka,—the rest having thus miserably perished on the road.

When these diseases appeared in the camp, Dr. VOGEL, who began to suffer, having for three weeks never had his clothes dry, nor been able to procure proper and nourishing food, hastened on to Kuka in advance of the army, and safely arrived at that place.

The results of this journey of Dr. VOGEL are extremely interesting; for, in addition to his astronomical and botanical surveys, which may be said to constitute his professional labors, nothing of any interest in every branch of natural science seems to escape his attention, being highly gifted with the powers of close observation. Perhaps the most important fact resulting from this journey is the extremely small elevation of the whole region traversed by Dr. VOGEL, and extending upwards of 900 geographical miles S.S.E. from Kuka. Drs. BARTH and OVERWEG, indeed, had previously in unmistakeable terms described that region as a great level plain, but absolute measurements of its elevation above the sea were hitherto wanting. This great central plain of Inner Africa, then, presents nowhere as far as 9½° north latitude (a few isolated small granitic cones excepted) an elevation exceeding 960 feet. Dr. VOGEL says, that in about 11° north latitude, 120 miles from Kuka, he found at a depth of 20 feet under the surface of the ground, the same layer, consisting of limestone and freshwater shells, which he met with at Kuka 6 feet under the ground; and he suggests that the whole region extending thus for upwards of 100 miles S.S.E. from Kuka, was at one time occupied by Lake Tsad, when its limits extended greatly beyond its present ones. But whether this assumption be correct or not, the well-ascertained fact as to the slight elevation of that region, together with the results of the previous hypsometrical observations of Dr. VOGEL and Dr. OVERWEG, as well as of the discoveries and acute estimates of Dr. BARTH relating to altitudes, are well worthy consideration, as they completely upset our previous notions of African Geography. It is well known that all our best authorities represent the Great Desert of Sahara, and nearly the whole of Northern Africa, as one vast plain, if not a dead level, at least one of very little elevation; whereas, immediately to the south of Lake Tsad, the existence of [illegible] mighty table-lands of many thousand feet elevation was asserted and taught as well established facts. [illegible] from the observations made by the members of the Expedition to Central Africa, this is found to be quite the reverse, and both features may be truly said to have changed places—an extensive table-land from 1,000 to 2,000 feet average elevation occupying the Sahara; whereas, on the other hand, the extensive basin of Lake Tsad and the River Shary forms a great interior depression, which attains its minimum elevation in the Lake with 850 feet. On every side the basin of Lake Tsad is fringed with more or less elevated tracts, which separate it from the other hydrographical systems—as, for instance, those of the Nile and the Kowara. These new facts of the relative elevation of Inner Africa also explain to us many features connected with the physical configuration, the climate, botany, and zoology of the regions they refer to.

The countries round Lake Tsad form an immense alluvial plain. Dr. VOGEL, after leaving the oasis of Aghadem, situated upwards of 250 geographical miles north from the Kuka, did not see a single rock or stone till he came to Wasa, which lies upwards of 100 miles S.S.E. of Kuka; thus leaving an alluvial tract between the two points of 350 geographical miles in the heart of Africa. At Wasa an isolated group of gigantic cones rises almost perpendicularly out of the alluvial plain to the height of 400 feet above their basis.

As to the hydrography of this region, Dr. VOGEL had the opportunity to trace the Shary, its main stream, for a considerable distance. It was found by him in about 10° north latitude, about 2,000 feet wide, and, at an average, 15 feet deep, it being then at the commencement of the rainy season. Here and there sand banks extended across the river, leaving a depth of only six to eight feet. It ran with a current of four geographical miles per hour. From traces found by Dr. VOGEL on its steep banks, he estimates it to rise to double its height (viz. 30 feet deep) in the middle of the rainy season, and from the admeasurements made by him, this large river discharges no less than 140,000 cubic feet per second into Lake Tsad during that period of the year. Between the latitudes of 10° and 11° the natives call the river Arreh,—with the Bornuese it bearing, in general, the name of the "River of Logganeh."

The Lake of Tuburi, already mentioned in the above, stretches from 10° north latitude and 14° 35' east longitude, in a diversion from north to south, to beyond the ninth parallel; in its wedgelike form, its width and depth increasing southwards; so that in latitude 9° 30' north, it is four miles wide, comprising numerous islands of an elongated form, densely peopled by Musgos and Tuboris. At its northern extremity, which is surrounded by large marshes, its depth is five or six feet, but in latitude 9° 30' north, it is twenty feet. The length from north to south, Dr. VOGEL believes to be no less than sixty to eighty geographical miles. Neither Dr. BARTH nor Dr. OVERWEG has, so far as we are aware, alluded to this immense lake, though the country of the Tufuri (identical with Tuburi) is shown in BARTH's Map. We think it, therefore, not unlikely that this great expanse of comparatively shallow water is of a periodical nature; being enlarged, if not even caused, by the floods of the rainy season, like many other African lakes, Lake Tsad itself included. We know, besides, from these travellers, that the whole of that country is inundated yearly to a large extent. Dr. VOGEL found the western banks of Lake Tuburi to be lined by a granitic range of slight elevation, the basis on which they stand being from 940 to 980 feet above the level of the ocean.

The country of the Tuburi, or Tufuri, lies between the parallels of 9° and 10°, and between the meridians of 14° and 15° east longitude, and is a rich, fertile country, and well cultivated. For four or five hours, the Bornuese army at times marched through uninterrupted fields of ghafuly. Tobacco is also extensively cultivated, of which the natives seem very fond, especially the women, they being rarely seen without smoking a short pipe cleverly made of clay and straw. A quantity of fifty or sixty pounds of tobacco was commonly found in the huts of the natives. Extensive forests surround the Lake of Tuburi, and consist chiefly of the Delebpalm, as it is called in Nubia. It is a magnificent tree, its crown not unlike that of the Doom palm, but larger, and the leaves of a bright green. The trunk is smooth; the fruit is 8 to 9 inches long by 6 to 7 inches thick, weighs about four or five pounds, is egg-shaped, of a deep yellow color, and its juice reminds strongly of the pineapple in its taste and odor. The height of these trees does not, generally, exceed 70 feet.

The whole dress of the Tuboris, both male and female, consists of a narrow strip of leather bound round their loins, on which the women fasten a dense palm-bunch, which however is not worn to cover their front, but behind. The men are badly [illegible] with weapons, they being generally armed only with a sharply-pointed stick and a club, rarely with a lance. Some possess horses, which are of a small [illegible], and which they ride without a saddle. A very singular custom was noticed by Dr. VOGEL, as exhibited by the Tuboris horsemen; when they go to battle, they are in the habit of scratching or cutting the skin of their legs, in order that the blood thus drawn would make them sit on the horse's back all the firmer.

The habitations of the Tuboris are of a rounded shape, covered with a very dense and well-made roof of straw, and surrounded by a mud wall about five feet high. Four or five huts generally stand together surrounded by an open space hedged in with thorn bushes, and serving for the keeping of stores of corn, straw, wood and other things. Every man keeps from four to five wives, and possesses a corresponding number of children; when provisions become scarce, he sells his boys into slavery. The food of the Tuboris consists chiefly of ghafuly and fishes; they do not kill their cattle, and only eat what has died of disease or otherwise; swine are a dainty to them, as well as frogs and other reptiles. It may here be mentioned, that Dr. VOGEL met with the common European hedgehog in latitude 10° north. In addition to dispatches and maps on a large scale addressed to H. M. Foreign Office, Dr. VOGEL has also sent, on this occasion, geological and botanical collections addressed to Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, Sir W. J. HOOKER and Dr. ROBERT BROWN.

As to Dr. VOGEL's plans of his further proceedings, he intended leaving Kuka before the end of July last for Adamaua, hoping to fall in with the Chadda Expedition, afterwards returning by way of Yakoba. By the end of the year he proposed starting for Waday; thence to try to penetrate towards the Indian Ocean; and failing in this, to return to Europe about the end of the present year, via Darfur, Kordofan and Egypt. It will be the wish of every person interested in these expeditions, that Dr. VOGEL may choose the most speedy way of return rather than to endanger his life by long-protracted travel and exertions, like his unfortunate predecessors.

Dr. VOGEL's communication respecting the rumor of Dr. BARTH's death having been of a somewhat later date, namely, of the 18th of July, the present letters contain nothing fresh respecting that melancholy occurrence. The rumor he seems to have received from the nephew of ALI LAGRAN, a Bornuese, and chief servant to Dr. BARTH. This personage is said to have sent two messengers from Kano to his nephew, who resides at Kuka; but afterwards the former was said to have disappeared from Kano, and gone, no one knew where. An Ambassador of the Sultan of Sakatu to the Sheikh of Bornu, whom Dr. VOGEL saw himself, had also heard of Dr. BARTH's death, but nothing was known that can be considered as conclusive.

AUGUSTUS PETERMANN.

Important Expedition.

From the New-Orleans Evening Picayune, Jan. 31.

We have been favored with some particulars of an expedition, of the organizing and dispatching of which there have already appeared a few vague notices, but nothing of reliability or definite information, although the undertaking is one of great interest and importance to the whole country, and immediately to this section of the Union. Our information is from the best authority, and may, therefore, be received with perfect confidence.

The expedition is in connection with no fillibustering movement, nor with any colonization scheme, but is undertaken by Government for the purpose of securing information and action in furtherance of the great project of constructing a railroad to the Pacific.

An appropriation of $15,000 having been made for the purpose, the Secretary of War has appointed Capt. J. POPE of the United States Topographical Corps with a detachment of 130 United States troops, to proceed on the mission. Dr. SHUMARD, formerly Surgeon and Geologist to Capt. R. B. MARCY's expedition, will also accompany this one in the same capacity.

[illegible] plains through which the Pacific Railroad would have to pass, and which, if a supply of water cannot by some means be obtained on them, must present a scarcely surmountable obstacle to the undertaking. The importance of this expedition, then, our readers will readily perceive to be scarcely capable of being overrated. The whole country is interested in its success, but especially so is the South.

Capt. POPE and Dr. SHUMARD are both now in our city, en route for their destination. They will proceed hence to Indianola and Antonio, at one of which places Capt. POPE will join the troops, and at once proceed to the plains. It is expected the same eight months will be occupied in the endeavor to secure the supply of water, and if that meet with success, by or before the expiration of that time, [illegible] the construction of the Pacific Railroad.

Capt. POPE is well known to be an able engineer, and in all respects admirably adapted to the important duty which has been imposed upon him, and has an invaluable coadjutor in the person of Dr. SHUMARD.

This expedition is one in which the city of New-Orleans cannot but have a deep interest, and to which her citizens as well as the whole South must wish abundant success. Capt. POPE and Dr. SHUMARD leave this morning, we believe, for Texas, in the steamship *Louisiana*.

"Decently Buried."

A person of inferior degree recently died in Rochester. He had a trifle over $100 in the Savings Bank. His wife directed that this should be withdrawn when he died, in order to secure him a "decent burial." The money was taken, and $81 92 were expended upon the "wake" and the funeral. The *Democrat* gives the following "bill of items" for the expense of the "wake:"

[illegible]

The expenses at the cemetery, including the priest's charge of $1, were $20 25. Mass at the church, undertaker's fees, &c., reached $20 more.

An Irishman died in Albany, not long ago, who had deposited over $500 in the Savings Bank, although he lived in great apparent indigence. No sooner was he dead, than a grand "wake" and burial was decided upon, and it cost his family over $120 to get his body into the ground. The liquor drunk at the "wake" cost $42, and there was a charge for four "sympathisers," who were hired to make many lamentations for the departed—to wail and howl over his dead body. The coffin, the carriages and the masses amounted to a round sum. And so Pat was "decently buried."

☞ The fighting-dress of the Austrian seems to be perfect. His double-breasted frock-coat—short, and fitting easily, and without strain to the figure, with a trouser of sufficient fullness—leaves his muscular energy free for development, and the close helmet, handy cartridge, and short sword, complete his useful equipment. "I have seen," writes a correspondent of the *Press*, "some of these soldiers run races in their uniforms without the slightest inconvenience. The Englishman, with his iron stock, tight coatee, and straightened pantaloons, would not be able to disport himself in so free a manner."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Feb. 8—6 P. M.

The snow storm has interfered with business in most articles of produce.

ASHES—Remain quiet and nominal at $6 75 for Pearls, and $6 [illegible] for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive but steady. The day's sales embrace [illegible] Java at 13½c.; [illegible] bags Laguayra at [illegible] and 600 Rio at [illegible].

COTTON—The demand has been moderate, but the light stock, high claims of owners, and the [illegible] the steamer's news, have impeded operations. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western [illegible] [illegible] The day's sales comprise [illegible] We repeat our list of prices:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian is gradually improving, sales having been made to-day of about 600 bbls. Superfine, in lots, at $8 87½@$9, in bond, and $9 50@$9 87½, free, ⅌ bbl. Southern is coming forward in smaller quantities, and being in fair request, is increasing in value. There were 1,600 bbls. disposed of to-day, in lots, at $8 87½@$9 37½ for mixed to favorite, and $9 50@$10 50 for fancy and extra, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is scarce and is retailing at $3 87½@$4 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is unchanged. We heard of sales of 200 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $4 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is not abundant but it is sparingly inquired for, mainly by City millers, and prices are barely sustained. The day's transactions are of an unimportant nature. Rye is quiet and not worth over $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Barley continues as last noticed. Oats are freely bought at [illegible] for State and Western ⅌ bushel. The supply is decreasing. Corn is scarce and nominally quoted at $1 01@$1 03 for Southern White and Yellow ⅌ bushel, without sales of importance, as only one lot of 1,500 bushels weevily Southern White (old crop) was taken from store to-day at 90c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—The receipts and sales are equally limited. River is worth 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06¼ for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are very quiet and languid at 28c.@32c. for last year's crop ⅌ lb.

IRON—The market remains inactive, and prices are nominally unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern are in light supply, and readily bring $1 87½ ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—A small parcel, (20 tons,) of Spanish realized $5 87½, short credit, ⅌ 100 lbs.

LIME—A cargo of Rockland received within a day or two, has been sold on private terms. More is wanted, and full previous rates could be obtained for further supplies.

MOLASSES—Only 60 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at 30c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is stiffly held, but is in limited demand. Spirits do in less abundant and is advancing; 150 bbls. changed hands to-day at 41c.@41½c. ⅌ gallon. Tar has not varied; 150 bbls. brought $2 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Rosin is quiet but steady; 250 bbls. common were purchased at $1 75 ⅌ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are unchanged. Linseed is dull and heavy. Small lots are bringing 80c. ⅌ gallon. Large parcels are worth no more than 78c. ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil is in moderate request at 88c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, but is inactive, and we have heard of only small sales at $12 50 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Mess; $13@$13 25 for new Prime; $14 25@$14 75 for Western Prime Mess, and $16@$16 50 for City Mess, ⅌ bbl. Towards the close higher rates were claimed, but buyers evinced no inclination to pay them. Dressed Hogs are in light supply and fair demand, at 7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, with sales of 90 pkgs., at 5¾@6c. for Hams, and 5½@6c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. There were 500 boxes Long Middle Bacon, in Philadelphia, purchased at 6½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet, but steady, with limited sales of Good to Prime, at 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Beef has not varied; 150 bbls. realized $5 25@$7 for Country Prime; $9 50@$11 for Country Mess; $11@$12 for repacked Western; $14@$15 for repacked Chicago, &c., and $15 50@$16 for extra do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, Butter and Cheese continue as last noticed.

RICE—About 50 tcs. Good to Choice brought $4@$4½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile obtained at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The market is inactive, yet prices are sustained. The stock is increasing.

TALLOW—Some 7,300 lbs. prime were procured at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is in moderate demand at rising rates. The day's sales add up 260 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 33c.@34c., chiefly at 33½c.@34c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The storm and the steamer's absence checked business greatly. For British ports the engagements were light at old quotations. For Antwerp there were taken 3,000 bags Coffee at 1c. ⅌ lb., with 30 tcs. Rice and 300 boxes Sugar at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Hamburg the shipments embraced 300 whole and 300 half boxes Raisins, with 150 bags do. at 25c.; 200 bags Saltpetre at 35s. ⅌ ton; 300 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 6d., and 100 hhds. Tobacco Stems at ½c. ⅌ lb. For other ports we heard of nothing really new.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. [illegible] ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO. [illegible] DEWITT & DAVENPORT, [illegible] TUCKER [illegible] Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for the distressing ailment, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER [illegible] WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. 109 Wall-st. Price—wholesale, [illegible]; retail, [illegible] per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 348 pages, 75 colored engravings [illegible] Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, H. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Bond-st. [illegible]

$2,000 CHALLENGE.—THE NEW-YORK INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Drs. E. FEUELSON & CO., proprietors, Dr. E. OSTRANDER, practicing and consulting physician, office No. 1 Franklin-square, at the junction of Pearl, Cherry and Frankfort-sts., New-York, challenges the world in the sum of $2,000 against $1,000, in the treatment of rheumatism, consumption, disease of the heart, and every other disease common to the human system.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Price $1, with a book [illegible] Call any hour at No. 20 Canal-st., one door from Broadway, you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

DR. CORBETT, No. 20 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. [illegible] He is the diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 23 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the worst [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—250 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 122 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 567 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 2 to 8 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. [illegible] Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL [illegible] friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. [illegible]

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS [illegible] HART & CO. [illegible] No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and premises of the subscriber, situated on the main street, in the most central part of Elizabethtown, N. J., recently built, in modern style [illegible] Inquire of Mr. JAS. G. HALSEY, at The Bank of New-York, or at the late residence of Jas. E. Meeker, in Elizabethtown, of JAS. E. MEEKER.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brown-stone front house, with basement and counter cellar, No. 103 West 20th-st., third house west of Broadway; has all the modern improvements, and is built in the very best style; size of lot 25 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 in depth; house 50 feet deep, with laundry attached in the rear. Inquire on the premises.
Also, a store to let, corner of [illegible] Inquire as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In West Morrisania. The house is a three story basement, with piazza in front, built in the best manner, marble mantels, range, heaters, &c. There is a substantial barn, a good well of water, and upward of 100 choice fruit trees on the premises. Lot 100 feet front, 140 feet on the rear, and 200 feet deep, facing on three streets. Price, $6,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
JOHN H. BURK, No. 25 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new five-story first-class tenement Houses and Lots; Croton water and bath on each floor. Price, $6,500 and $6,000—only $1,000 on one, and $1,200 on the other in cash, balance on bond and mortgage. Rents for $[illegible] and $[illegible]. Inquire of R. WOOD, No. 7 Cherry-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., or 4 to 6 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, now built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 232 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and counter cellar, with two lots, for only $2,000, terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, near two ferries. Also, one to let. Particulars, which are accommodating and to suit the purchaser, apply to S. S. & WM. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. Possession immediately.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 153 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., with all the modern improvements; street 150 feet wide. Inquire of SHERMAN & BRUMLEY, No. 11 Coenties-slip.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, being replete with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 2½ acres, with a front of about 250 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. [illegible] JOB MAGIE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. [illegible] Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, known as No. 601 Broad-st., a few minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. The house is large and commodious, replete with every convenience, 42 by 55, exclusive of a 2-story kitchen [illegible] The exterior is after the Italian style. [illegible] For terms of sale, &c., call on or address D. O. SCOTT.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The two new and modern-built houses containing 11 rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, pleasantly situated on Kent-av., about one block from the Myrtle-av. Railroad will be sold at public sale on the 14th of February, at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars, apply to JAMES COLE & SON, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL KENNEDY, No. 128 Chatham-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell his farm at public sale, located in Hunterdon County, N. J., [illegible] from the White House Station, Central Railroad, and [illegible] from the City. [illegible] E. D. RIDDLE, No. 12 William-st., office No. 8, or to the subscriber, on the day of sale, which will take place Wednesday, February 28, at 1 P. M., on the premises.
E. RIDDLE.

COUNTRY SEAT.—For sale at a bargain—of 44 acres in Westchester County, 1 hour's ride from this City. [illegible] Price $14,000, and half on bond and mortgage is wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 40 by 36 feet, [illegible] with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers, with eleven acres of ground attached thereto [illegible] Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 227 Walker-st.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The Harvey Cottage at Newport [illegible] For further particulars apply to G. A. JONES, No. 11 Warren-st.

TEN YEARS' VALUABLE LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—The 10 years' lease of House and Lot No. 245 Grand-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st., now occupied as a dry goods store and dwelling, and is offered to a responsible tenant on terms [illegible] Apply to P. M. GUION, No. 187 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In New-Jersey, near steamboat and railroad conveyance to New-York. It contains over 100 acres, nearly 3,000 fruit trees in fine order, as well as the lands, fences and buildings. It is a good truck farm; soil, sandy loam. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several elegant [illegible] river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

STORES FOR SALE.—The two large stores, corner of Duane and Church-sts. The corner store, 24x116 feet, the one next 25x100 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened 25 feet on the opposite side in the Spring, and will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire at No. 41 Chatham-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—Can find a buyer [illegible] name State, county, township, section and lot, whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State claim of title, and say you will pay expense of [illegible] Address Box No. 3,813, New-York City Post-Office.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $2,800. Also, one [illegible] for $1,800. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Near Fulton-av. Railroad, in a healthy and improving neighborhood, in parcels of eight lots and upwards, at low prices and on easy terms, by ROBERT SARJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey Court, No. 41 Wall-st.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.—Of No. 600 Broadway, known as Constitution Hall, being 120 feet deep by 39 feet front; three years and three months unexpired. Fixtures of ball-room for sale. Apply to JOSEPH MOTTE, on the premises.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.—In 8th-st., $7,500; No. 127 South 8th-st., $7,500; Clymer-st., $7,000; Locust, $4,500; South 8th-st., $4,000. Cottage, from $2,000 to $4,000 on easy terms.
E. COCKCROFT,
Land Office, No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE.—No. 79 Franklin-st., west of and near Broadway. For manufacturing, dwelling, or business purposes this location offers superior advantages. Lot 25x100. Immediate possession. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 63 Wall-street.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable house on 14th-st., near Irving-place, in complete order, possession at an early day. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. The place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $100, payable $4 dollars per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two handsome Lots on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, and some fine Villa sites in the village of Flushing, L. I., only 40 minutes from New-York via railroad and steamboat. The above will be given in part payment for comfortable House and Lot either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address F. E., Times Office.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty lots with 600 feet water front and bulkhead with 16 to 18 feet depth of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit applicants. [illegible] Terms easy. Apply to DAN'L S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st.

PROPERTY IN VANDEWATER-STREET FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 36 Vandewater-st. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Inquire of JIREH BULL, No. 18 Dover-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—About 80 acres, within 1½ miles of Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, for real estate in New-York City, or any City or Brooklyn, well situated, for two 40 acre farms; surrounded by water on two sides; in a good state of cultivation; half a mile from railroad dépôt; cars running hourly to and from New-York. For particulars inquire of R. W. TUCKER, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, or C. H. TUCKER, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 132 BROOME-ST., FOR SALE.—The house is modern in its construction and conveniences, and is connected with the sewer in the street. House 25x40; lot 25x100; price $7,500. Any person in want of a comfortable and convenient house, and willing to give the above amount, can examine from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., by calling on the subscriber at the above number.
JOHN B. FRANKARD.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three-story house, No. 66 Hammond-st., running through to Perry-st., 25 by 180 feet, with stable in rear, (at present occupied by Rev. Dr. Phillips.) This is a first class house, with all the modern improvements, gas, Croton water, &c. Will be let for a term of years to a satisfactory tenant. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 108 Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—From 1st of May, a small two-story frame house, in good order, in Prince-st. near Fulton-av., and nearly opposite the Fleet-st. Methodist Church. To a small family who will purchase the oil-cloth, parlor carpets and a few other small articles, it will be rented at $250. Address W. H., Box No. 366, Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house, No. 9 Irving place. Possession immediately, if required. The carpets, oil-cloths and pier glasses, if wanted, will be sold on fair terms. Can be seen between 11 and 2 o'clock. Apply to
GARDNER GREENE & CO., No. 33 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A spacious and conveniently arranged dwelling-house, in Stamford, Conn., situated at the corner of Bank and Willow-sts., with garden, fruit trees and stable, [illegible] thirty-six miles, by the New-Haven Railroad. Possession 1st of April. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 61 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two of the three-story houses now finishing on the south side of [illegible], east of the 6th-av., having large court-yards, all the modern improvements, and being very desirable residences for families. Apply to D. H. DUCK, corner of 6th-av. and 19th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—With stable, possession of the first of May next. Location, XVth Ward. Stable can be leased separately, if desired. Address H. O. C., Box No. 129.

HOUSE TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Two two-story double houses on Grand-st. Rent $250 each. Apply to E. MILLS, Postmaster.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—To let or lease for three years, a large stone mansion, stable, garden, &c., and about 14 acres, on the Hudson, near Yonkers; a most desirable country residence. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With carriage house, ice house, &c., and about four acres of land, half mile east of Williams' Bridge Dépôt, Harlem Railroad, on the road leading to the Eastchester [illegible] More land can be had with the above if required. Inquire No. 45 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With barn, and about two acres of land, half a mile east of Williams' Bridge Dépôt, on the road leading to Westchester and West Farms. Inquire as No. 45 Chatham-st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—With stable, [illegible], together with 11 lots of ground, [illegible] M. WILSON, corner of [illegible]

COTTAGES TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—Two new and elegant cottages [illegible] Flatbush, [illegible] Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 61 Wall-st.

HANDSOME COTTAGES TO LET.—On 5th-av., between 53d and 54th-sts., containing ten rooms and cellar, Croton water and range in kitchen. Apply to GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, No. 231 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM TO LET OR LEASE.—The furnished house late the residence of SAMUEL JUDD, deceased, at Jamaica, L. I., with farm attached. [illegible] Apply, for terms, &c., on the premises, to J. C. VAN RENSSELAER, or to A. M. FERRIS & BROTHER, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER.—To lease, from the 1st of May, the three upper stories of the building No. 6 Gold-st. [illegible] Apply to J. NABON, on the first floor.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET.—Or may be in the vicinity of Union-square. Will be let to a private family [illegible] Apply at the Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 3 Everett House, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.
KEYES & HOUGLAND.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The [illegible] store, corner of [illegible] very light, and well adapted for a Book Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CAREY & CO., No. 226 Pearl-st., near Platt-st.

PREMISES TO LET ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The premises known as No. 65 [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET.—No. 234 West 22d-st., brown stone front, with all the modern improvements. [illegible] Inquire of J. W. MILLER, No. 447 8th-av.

HOTEL TO RENT.—No. 12 Robinson-st., now occupied by E. F. Chamberlain, next door to corner of West [illegible] Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 45 Warren-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—On the upper floor of building No. 349 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., suitable for offices or light manufacturing. [illegible] and has been used as a Daguerrean Gallery. Possession can be had immediately if desired. For particulars, apply to R. B. MELVILLE, 1st floor, jeweler.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—In Chambers-st., from the 1st of May, the upper part of the building No. 28, near Broadway, suitable for [illegible]. Inquire in the store.
BUNKER & CO.

TO LET.—Buildings on the south side of 28th-st., west of 11th-av., suitable for packers, maltsters, butchers, skinners, &c., [illegible] Apply at No. 182 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 80 East 28th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine store and basement and sub-cellar, on the west side of Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., 25 feet by 100 feet, and containing all the modern improvements. A superior location for any extensive business requiring a first-class store. Apply to
W. WARD, No. 183 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The two large stores corner of Duane and Church-sts., the corner store 25x116 feet, the one next 25x100 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened on the opposite side 25 feet in the Spring. Duane-st. will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire No. 63 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET.—The [illegible] lofts of the large building Nos. 36 and 38 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and steam power [illegible]. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 38 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. [illegible] Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET.—Also lofts and warehouse, well lighted, [illegible] with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 48 Ann-st.

STORES TO LET.—No. 7 and 9 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 252 Walker-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few 108, 110, 112 and 120 Nassau-st., in the Mary's Buildings. Very desirable suites or single offices can be had at reasonable rents, by early application to R. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or at No. 108 Nassau-st., room No. 6, second floor, from 11 to 1 A. M., and 3 to 4 P. M.

BASEMENT OFFICE TO LET.—No. 4 Hanover-st., for $[illegible].

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st., New-York. [illegible] Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The Manhattan Steam Dressing [illegible] foot of 51st and 52d-sts., North River, [illegible] Apply on the premises, or at No. 95 Liberty-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and dry rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. G. BULL & SON, No. 158 Cliff-st.

STEAM-POWER IN ANN-STREET.—Rooms to let with steam-power. Inquire at No. 48 Ann-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated [illegible] between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN K. YALE.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Judson's Hotel, having removed to [illegible] Bridge-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—A handsome family sleigh, double seated [illegible], with [illegible] and set of double harness, all nearly new, [illegible] Apply at No. 13 East [illegible]-st., before 11 o'clock A. M.

SLEIGHS.—Two large sleighs (will seat eight persons) will be sold low. Apply at LENT'S carriage factory, 3d-av., near 49th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water-power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 120 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Morse, deed dated the 3d day of May, 1848, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 118 of deeds, page 183; Deeper Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 26, 1848, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 118 of deeds, page 211; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hanbold, deed dated 28th April, 1849, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Ferrick and wife to the same, deed dated 8th January, 1850; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same, deed dated 28th December, 1849; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 20, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 8, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nash, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new dépôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for dépôt purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital is such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hanbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 48 Pine-st., corner William.—FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$20,000 Bonds New Albany and Salem Railroad, due 1873, with interest at 7 per cent., payable June and December, in New-York.

$10,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company Convertible 7 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1860, interest payable 1st April and 1st October, in New-York.

$3,000 seven per cent. Third Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due in 1875; interest payable May and Nov. 1, in New-York.

50 shares Bull's Head Bank .... $25 each.

... shares [illegible] Railroad Stock .... 100 each.

$10,000 seven per cent. Panama Railroad Bonds .... 1,000 each.

20,000 seven per cent. Chattanooga Railroad Bonds 1,000 each.

$9,000 Chicago and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1870. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July in New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON NINTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—By order of Albert Crystie, Esq., Executor, ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.: 9th-st.—The lease of lot, together with the three-story and basement brick house thereon, situate on the south side of 9th st., between University-place and Broadway, and known as No. 27. The house is 25 feet in width by about 40 feet in depth, finished in modern style, with gas, water closets, baths, range, &c., and is in good order. Lot 25 by 95 feet, more or less. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, for 21 years from May, 1854, at an annual ground rent of $250, with the usual covenant for renewal. Orders to see the premises can be had on application to the auctioneers.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 Dey-st., near Broadway, Mortgage sale of the fixtures of a first class dining saloon, which has lately been fitted up at an expense of $6,000, and is worthy the attention of the trade and hotel keepers, consisting of 7 thick French plate mirrors, 58x80; 30 Sheffield plate [illegible], plated forks, ivory balance handle knives, including linen table cloths, napkins, and also all the kitchen utensils, viz.: copper boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.; several elegant counters with marble tops, dining tables, several dozen arm chairs, one elegant silver plated soda fountain, with apparatus complete; rich chandeliers, including all the gas fixtures; also stained and cut glass doors, fixtures, &c.; also beds and bedding. Catalogue on morning of sale. Deposits will be required from all purchasers. Sold to satisfy a mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE 15TH-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, four valuable lots, with the two three-story buildings thereon, situated on the north side of 15th-st., between 5th-av. and Irving place, being together 100 feet front by 103 feet 3 inches in depth. This property is situated in one of the most desirable parts of the City. The title is perfect, being part of the estate of the late Cornelius T. Williams. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 20 Pine and 8 Cedar-sts., a large assortment of mahogany household furniture, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, lounges, arm chairs, silver plated ware, cutlery, ladies' and gentlemen's [illegible], dress patterns, dry goods, sample cards, fancy goods, bronze clocks, china tea sets &c. Also, a consignment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of bureaus, washstands, glass-ware, crockery, &c.

C. A. WATERBURY, Auctioneer.

BY C. A. WATERBURY.—Remember our sale THIS DAY, Friday, Feb. 9, containing the balance of the invoice of those very goods and splendid watches of B[illegible], Freres & Co. manufacture, received too late from the Custom House for our last jewelry sale. This sale contains a brilliant array of diamonds, and will be found very attractive. See full particulars by catalogue this morning at our store, No. 50 Broad-st. The sale is positive and will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until every article is sold.

C. A. WATERBURY, Auctioneer.

BY C. A. WATERBURY.—Our second sale of [illegible] Havana Cigars takes place on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock. This sale includes about all the well-known brands in variety; also, 10 casks, containing 1,000 gallons of superior Sherry wine, now in Custom-House, ready for delivery. A fine opportunity for a speculation. Full particulars by catalogue on morning of sale, at our store, No. 50 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared as usual to give his personal attention to out-door furniture sales at auction at the residences of families. [illegible] ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by order of the assignees of [illegible] [illegible], on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale positive. Terms cash.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL.—For 30 boys, No. 33 Bible House, entrance from Astor-place. The second half-yearly term will commence on MONDAY, 5th of February, next. References: Rev. Drs. Hawks, Potts, Hutton, S. H. Weston; Messrs. [illegible] and Mr. Everett, Booksellers; Hon. Greene C. Bronson, [illegible] Brown, Esq. & Co. [illegible].

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 12 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with conveniences, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. Eatontown, N. J., Jan. 22, 1855.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Opens the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 8th-av. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training adapted, thorough, [illegible].

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] on Washington-square (entrance No. [illegible]). CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. [illegible], near 5th-st., New-York. The best references will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. [illegible] ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and every other FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible] can be had at the Academy [illegible].

BROOKLYN.—New classes are now forming for the second term at WILSON'S Academy for Dancing, on Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic (opposite the Athenæum). Hours for ladies and children, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ o'clock; for gentlemen, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MACHINERY.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not forget the wick in burning, nor gum or foul machinery, and being very durable. It has been used by railroads, machine-shops, ferries, steamships and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. Consumers of oils will find this worthy their attention, as the price and quality will give them, as well as others who are now using it, good satisfaction. Barrels 30 to 45 gallons each. This oil is not sold by any other dealer, the only agent being JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 81 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish [illegible]. For further information, apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. E. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 35 Nassau to No. 102 Fulton-st., [illegible] building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also added to his extensive stock of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, &c.

REMOVAL.—CHARLES BURDETT, late Mayor's Clerk, has removed from No. 4 Broad-st. to No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the rear.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 12 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—[illegible].

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 12th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th February, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 14 Wall-st., Jan. 31, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Feb. 1, on the Bonds of these Companies, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the proper coupons, as follows:

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1853, at the Mechanics' Bank.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS, Goshen Line.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1853.

On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, Jackson Branch, at the office of the Companies, No. 18 William-st.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 18, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 15th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on their capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst., at their office, No. 3 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books are and will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Chambers-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 11th inst., to which time the transfer books will be closed.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

A. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Knickerbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. out of the cash earnings of said Company, payable on and after the 8th February, 1855. The Transfer Books will be closed to the 10th inst. By order of the Board.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRA HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The interest falling due 1st February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

S. RYDER, President.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., No. 47 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable 12th inst.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN, No. 7 William-street.

AGENCY for the sale of stocks, bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange and real estate.

A public sale of stocks, bonds, &c. at auction will also be held at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY of each week. CHARLES BURDETT, late Mayor's Clerk. ISAAC OSBORN DAVIS. ALEXANDER MAIN.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, the OSWEGO, the CAYUGA and SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER and GENESEE VALLEY CANALS and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates," [illegible] 15th of April, 1854, [illegible] the Canal Department [illegible] day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1873.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 1st day of March next, at which time interest will commence on the loan, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before the 1st of March if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.

Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; all other stockholders, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.

H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
B. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at the office, or of the transfer agencies of the Company, in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest, warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be registered and made payable to order, if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 23, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1855, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 13th of February inclusive.

IRA SHERMAN, Secretary.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 27, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb 1, 1855. —NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st. March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED MAKES CASH ADVANCES—Upon Flour, Grain, Provisions, Railway and Pig Iron in store, also, upon vessels at sea or in port, and upon Bank and other Stocks or Bonds, and upon business paper maturing in New-York.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 177 Pearl-st., near Wall.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 31 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused or in transit in New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 13 Wall-st., near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. CHARLES BURDETT is no longer with me from this date. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1855.

TO LIQUOR MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber is constantly importing the very best Oil Cognac. Three-quarters of an ounce will produce, with sixty gallons of pure spirit, a superior flavored Cognac Brandy. He has also on hand the essences for Cider, Peach, Gin, Old Tom and Monongahela Brandy; Monongahela, Scotch and Irish Whisky; Schiedam Schnapps, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Annisette, Absynthe and Curaçoa, which have all been tried by experienced rectifiers. The essences are put up in one pound and the Oil of Cognac in half pound bottles, but samples of each will be forwarded to order. Address LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER, No. 141 Maiden-lane.

Importer of Daguerreotype Chemicals, Platina, Bismuth, Manganese, Bromine and Iodine, Nitrate Strontia, Thorn's Extract of Copaiva, Fumigating Pastiles, &c.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 4 Wall-st.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their Office this day, the resignation of Samuel L. Loomis, as President, having been previously accepted, CHARLES J. MARTIN, (late Secretary,) was unanimously elected as Vice President, to perform all the duties of President; and at the same time, A. F. WILLMARTH was unanimously elected Secretary of the Company.

NEW-YORK, 8th February, 1855.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	James Humphrey,	Roe Lockwood,
Wm. G. Lambert,	George Pearce,	John G. Nelson,
George C. Collins,	Ward A. Work,	Lyman Cooke,
D. N. Barney,	James Low,	Levi P. Morton,
Lucius Hopkins,	I. H. Frothingham,	Curtis Noble,
Thomas Messenger,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Jno. B. Hutchinson,
Wm. H. Mellen,	George D. Morgan,	Stephen Paul,
Charles B. Hatch,	Richard Bigelow,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
Simeon L. Loomis,	Theod. McNamee,	H. Gilbert Ely,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Oliver E. Wood,	Amos T. Dwight,
B. Watson Bull,	Amos R. Eno,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Cephas H. Norton,	Jesse Hoyt,
Lucian D. Coman,	Charles Ely,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Homer Morgan,	Alfred S. Barnes,	T. W. Williams, 2d,
Levi P. Stone,	George Bliss,	H. H. Munsell.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and bottomry.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. M. Bliss,	F. W. Morer,
Sheppard Gandy,	W. H. Mellen,	John D. Arthur,
C. E. Milnor,	U. A. Murdock,	J. K. Myers,
Edwin Thorn,	Robert Slimmon,	Edward Lambert,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	A. Wesson,	Fred. H. Betts,
Wm. M. Richards,	A. S. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
T. B. Merrick,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	J. E. Hanford,	Wm. Leconey,
William Kent,	Byron Sherman,	Thos. Eakin,
C. Hadden,	John J. Haines,	Theo. McNamee.
L. P. Morton,	Barthol'w Brown,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice President.

BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

$2,033,859—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January, 1855:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per Statement Jan. 1, 1854		$1,774,605 46
Premiums received during the year	$487,946 4	
Interest received during the year	105,197 93	
Total receipts for 1854		$587,143 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1854	$22,500 00	
Paid losses of the year* 1854	110,200 00	
Paid policies surrendered	12,081 96	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	21,800 61	
Paid commissions to Agents	31,407 21	
Paid Physicians' fees	2,588 00	
	200,603 81	203,249 46
Balance		$2,170,245 99
Paid dividends during the year 1854		136,386 45
Net balance Jan. 1, 1855		$2,033,859 47

* Losses unpaid awaiting proofs of death, $47,600.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$50,283 45	
Albany, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	25,000 00	
Troy, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	50,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount	1,028,482 18	
Real Estate in Newark	19,016,01	
Premium notes, drawing Six per cent. interest	830,336 20	
Loans on Scrip	8,941 69	
Premium Notes and Cash in course of transmission	6,820 00	
		2,033,859 47
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1855		2,033,859 47
Total amount of dividends paid to date		874,112 12
Total amount of losses by death		1,128,735 45

A Dividend of Thirty-five per cent. has been declared upon all life Policies in force prior to Jan. 1, 1854.†

The Dividend of 1855 will be paid to those entitled at the time their premiums become due.

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company by note for part of the premiums.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.

JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.

JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.

OFFICE—No. 11 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton-street, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 3 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	[illegible]	Thomas T. Barnes,
Robert C. Bell,	[illegible]	[illegible]
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	John T. Fowler,
Wm. Olcott,	J. B. Pearsall,	John C. Cromwell,
P. B. Williams,	Joshua Kipp,	John T. Rowe,
H. Quackenbush,	Andrew Fredericks,	Samuel S. Whiting,
Geo. Gillilan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Feb., 1855.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $[illegible], [illegible].

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]	J. W. Lawrence,	[illegible] Curtiss,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. C. Chesebrough,	[illegible]
W. F. Pell,	[illegible]	W. P. White,
Jno. V. Greene,	[illegible]	John T. Walker,
John D. Wright,	R. W. Howell,	Chas. E. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INS. CO., No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION—Held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Moses Tucker,	Philander Hanford,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Dr. R. B. Bolton,	John A. C. Gray,
John H. Lee,	Joseph Allen,	John R. Davison,
Josiah Richards,	William R. Thorn,	Thomas Morrell,
A. B. Embury,	James Gillespie,	George Jones,
John J. Moore,	Thomas Price,	James J. Craig,
Saml. Willbank, Jr.,	James E. Holmes,	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, Moses Tucker, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

This Company has been in operation over thirty years, and has paid in that period for losses over $1,000,000. All losses, including those of the great fires of 1835 and 1845 have been paid in full, and the Company has its Capital and large surplus securely invested in mortgages on real estate.

J. MILNOR SMITH, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES, No. 20 William-st., and No. 176 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 84 Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

a16,'53-1awlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7,'54-1awlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

a16,'53-1awlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times.—6½ octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6⅔, $175 to $210; do. 7 octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $400, and $600. Pick's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $150, being a reduction of 20 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 286 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

INSTRUCTION.—A young lady from one of the first Schools in New-England, who has taught higher mathematics and the various English branches, also French and Latin in this City, would like to obtain a situation as a resident or visiting instructress. Can bring testimonials perfectly satisfactory. Address MARY DAYTON, Daily Times Office.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & COMBRIDGE, No. [illegible].

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 207 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Brushes of every quality constantly on hand. [illegible] to order. JOHN K. HOFFE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY—FOR CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND DETROIT, via Hudson River Railroad from NEW-YORK.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 3:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 11:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express .... 9:15 A. M.

Second—St. Louis Night Express .... 10:5 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (258 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER. (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton, and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS, over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—7:30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—3:30 P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—9 P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 23, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburgh Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Nov. 27, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamboat Red Jacket, and the ferries, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:35 A. M. and 4 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:25 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 12 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 9 and 9:40 A. M., and 1:25 and 5:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:00 P. M. Accommodation Train at 3 P. M. [illegible] Way Freight and Passenger Trains, 1 P. M. For Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 6 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal st. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans this route being the Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 5 P. M., Burlington 8:25, St. Albans 7:40, lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M. and Rutland 6:25, lodge at Troy 10 A. M.; arrive Burlington 8:25; leave at 12 M. [illegible].

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.; fare $3 in 1st class and $2.25 in 2d class. [illegible] all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Through, for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, [illegible] and all intermediate places. [illegible] Through tickets [illegible] at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or E. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—Leave Pier No. 1 North River, Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to Camden and steamboats. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 6 P. M.; fare, $1.75.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, February 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and furnishing of a new school building on the south side of 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the XVth Ward.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, and for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, Architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., of whom, or at the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured.

Proposals which should be endorsed "Proposals for Fifteenth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVth Ward.

JAMES W. UNDERHILL,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
EDWARD L. BEADLE, } Committee.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until 4 o'clock P. M. of Feb. 20, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and completion of a new school building on 51st-st., near Lexington-av., in the Nineteenth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, and also for the carpenter work and materials. A bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. The said work to be completed, and the building ready for occupation, on or before the 15th day of September, 1855. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of the contract.

Such sealed proposals are to be endorsed "Proposals for the Nineteenth Ward School," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 220 Broadway, of whom specifications can be procured. They may also be obtained at the store of PINCKNEY & MOULTON, corner 3d-av. and 49th-st.; and at the hall of the Board of Education, Grand and Elm-sts.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the Board of School Officers.

ISAAC ADRIANCE,
JAMES RUTHERFORD,
E. D. MOULTON, } Building Committee.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the best imported. Their facilities for the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence recommend it, always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES F. LEWIS & CO., No. 53 Water-st.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 50 per ton; Nut size, $5 75; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7; Cumberland, Blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 310 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry.

JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 50, screened, and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts., No. 136 Duane-st., and 23d-st. and 8th-av.

PETER CLINTON.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854	Saturday, Dec. 16	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10	1855	Saturday, Dec. 30	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24	1855	Saturday, Jan. 13	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at masthead; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 31
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Feb. 14
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Feb. 28
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, March 14

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new.	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Cambria, new,	Shamrock, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnaught, new,	Queen of Clippers, n.
Northampton, new,	Constitution, new,	City of Brooklyn, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Roger Stewart,
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Galena,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Robena,	Houghton,	Glance,
Kossuth,	Continent,	Centurion,
Helios,	Consul,	Constellation,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	E. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic.
A. Z.,	Racer,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Isthmus from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letters to be made up at the office. Letters, 20 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, with the United States Mail.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, and will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connolly & Co. will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must secure their passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 51 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, Feb. 26. Bills of lading must be sent to [illegible] evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, [illegible] PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the following evening, and Richmond the following morning. [illegible] through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington. [illegible]. Steerage [illegible]. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, [illegible] Artificial Dentures, which consist of the following:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat, between and around the base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate [illegible].

3. Great strength is obtained by this method, the teeth, gum and plate, [illegible].

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important object is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form, [illegible] readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the teeth [illegible].

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth [illegible], which are often [illegible], can be restored by this method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, [illegible] mouth and life, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various states of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.

d15-law6mF* JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS C. HAMERSLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 5 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1854.

o6-law6mF JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES NEWCOMEN, late of the City of New-York, Florist, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1854.

a4-law6mF* A. S. BELKNAP, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1854.

HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND,
HENRY ROWLAND,
d22-law6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

BARRENDENIA BROUGHTON,
d13-law6mF CHARLES A. NICHOLS. } Adm'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sanford, at his residence, No. 56 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of December, 1854.

ABNER SANFORD,
WILLIAM E. JONES,
d22-law6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 98 North Moore-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1854.

n10-law6mF JOSEPH FORSYTH, Administrator.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, can at all times be purchased by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 92d-st., to Harlem River, in the Ninth and Ninth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Tax Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment, aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line or side of 92d-st., and the centre line of the block between 41st and 42d-sts., and extending to the distance of about 100 feet on either side thereof. And, also, all those certain other pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in said City, on either side of the 1st-av., between the centre line of the block between 41st and 42d-sts., on the south, and the line of 92d-street, or north to the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one-half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue, outside the line of high-water mark.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR. } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST. on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1855.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—JAMES VAN BEUSCHOTEU against JOHN C. THOMPSON.—To Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 80 in the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you firstly for the sum of two hundred dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1854; and secondly, for the further sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 27th day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1855.

EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 1st day of February, 1855.

f2-law6wF* EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM ADAMS and E. NELSON EVERSON against W. F. FIELD CAFFALL and JOHN DOE.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred dollars, with interest on one hundred thereof from the 7th of December, 1854, and with interest on five hundred thereof from the 20th day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 6, 1855.

WM. F. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of January 1855. WM. F. CHAMBERS,

ja19-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. TOWER and SAMUEL L. HOPPING against EDWARD N. CRANDALL, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 10 Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and nine dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 4, 1854.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled cause was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
f8-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—JASPER T. VAN VLECK and WILLIAM G. READ against W. S. PICKETT, J. R. [illegible] and D. S. PICKETT, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of January, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the 15th day of January, 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Jan. 16, 1855. TOWNSEND & RAYMOND,

ja19-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES L. BENEDICT to be discharged from his trust as the Assignee of ABBONDIO ABBO & ROBERT FORNARI, of Sorrento, in Italy.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of ABBO & FORNARI, of Sorrento, in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Italy, that they show cause before the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1855, at 10 o'clock in the morning, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be made that the resignation of the said CHARLES L. BENEDICT, Assignee of the said ABBO & FORNARI, be accepted and he be discharged from his trust, and GUISEPPE DE LEVA be appointed trustee in his place.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1855. CHAS. ELIOT SCOVILLE,

j12-law6wF Attorney, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT—Held in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of January, in the year 1855.—Present, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Surrogate. In the matter of the accounting of WILLIAM B. LILLIS, Administrator of the goods, chattles and credits of JOSEPH P. LILLIS, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of ROBERT F. BABCOCK of Pittsfield, Pike County, in the State of Illinois, a creditor of the Estate of Joseph P. Lillis, deceased. It is ordered that said William B. Lillis, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles and credits of the said Joseph P. Lillis, deceased, personally be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his Office in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and render an account of his proceeding as such administrator and show cause why the decree of the said petitioner should not be paid.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

WM. VERVILLE, Attorney for R. F. BABCOCK,
ja26-law6mF* No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Ambrose Wight, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.

CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix.
CHARLES B. FOOTE,
FRANCIS O'BRIEN. } Executors.
s15-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 29, 1854.

o6-law6mF*
JOSEPHINE T. WILSON,
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK. } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 227 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1855. f2-law6mF* HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 220 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1855.

JAMES FLOY,
RICH. A. READING,
JAMES DAVIS. } Executors.
ja13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CUSHING, ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1854.

FREDERICK S. WASHBURN, Administrator.
s23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. SELTZER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 225 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21, 1854.

o27-law6mF THOMAS McGOWAN, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That a certain Promissory Note made by me, dated San Francisco, Aug. 1, 1854, for [illegible], to the order of R. T. Dimond, and payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, for certain reasons will not be paid by me. H. A. LYON.

New-York Daily Times.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

A Suggestion to the Rich.

These hard times are full of suggestions, and suggestions can do no harm if they do no good. It kills no one to ask favors, and kills no one to be refused, unless it be some foolish lover who has most presumptuously asked a lady's heart, and he must be foolish indeed who dies from such a blow. I never yet could see that it was disgraceful, either, to ask favors, and surely there is nothing so grateful to a noble heart as to grant them.

"I have made my fortune in the world, and taken care of myself, and thanks to nobody," is not a boast I should care to make. I have learned to feel a peculiar respect for those who do not succeed well in the world—a sentiment I somewhere saw expressed by another, not long since, who would be better authority for a worthy opinion.

But there are many who do not like to ask favors for themselves, who are yet very willing that others should do it for them; and there are many who cannot even think for themselves, but who need some one to both think and act for them.

I have walked up and down Fifth-avenue, and from street to street across the City, and I have also been within many a princely establishment where there was room enough and to spare, and I have thought to myself, why should these spacious and comfortable apartments stand empty, when there are so many homeless and houseless in the great City? Here are dwellings with twice as many rooms as the family can occupy; and only a little way off there are persons moving in the same circle, and equally cultivated and refined, who have not where to lay their heads. These are gentlemen whose only wealth is wisdom, but whose wisdom, however valuable, cannot be converted into gold. But they are pleasant fireside companions, and their conversation and influence would be a blessing to any household.

"These boarding-houses are the ruin of American society, manners and morals," exclaims a gentleman who has been obliged long to test them. They are not only destitute of the comforts, but of the restraints and hallowed influences of home. But those who have homes will exclaim, "Who wishes to have the sanctity of the domestic fireside desecrated by strangers—by boarders? or who wishes to have his carpets stained by the foot-prints of an alien, and his elegant furniture soiled and worn by those who value it not, because it belongs to another?" Alas! somebody will question your gentility, *if you take boarders*, or they will begin to wonder if necessity does not compel to the sacrifice, and this would be an imputation not to be endured. I have sometimes thought that slaves to gentility were the veriest and most abject in the ranks of servitude.

But I will go on with my suggestion. I will not ask you to take strangers, or clowns. But among your friends, if you will only take them into consideration, are many to whom riches are not even a far off vision, who barter their learning for their bread. They are living like monks and hermits, because it would be the height of presumption to think of providing themselves companionship, if this also involved extra expense, but there is in your house abundance of room, and there are an abundance of servants whose labor would scarcely be increased by the addition of two or three. Your table is set luxuriously every day, and your store-room is filled to overflowing. Or perhaps you are among those sensible ones who live in a very plain family way, but you would not need to add a single item to your daily bill of fare, for variety's sake—the family breakfast, the family dinner, and the family tea might be the same, with the family circle only a little larger, and far more pleasant. You have pleasant society when you wish, with still the privilege of remaining alone when more agreeable.

This will probably sound like some utopian project, by one who has only theorized upon the subject, which it would be impossible to put in practice. But I have actually seen it put in practice most successfully, and homes which would otherwise have been much of the time cheerless and desolate, made pleasant, and happiness multiplied with scarcely any increase of labor, and no expense which involved risk or threatened ruin. In this way many might enjoy homes and domestic happiness, who must with their slender means remain forever isolated, for things are continually growing worse and worse. The city must be built up with these great blocks, which the rich alone can own and inhabit, and the poor are every day becoming more and more destitute, not so much of food as of shelter. They could live if they only had some comfortable place in which to dwell. Will ye not think of them, ye prosperous ones, and perhaps from self-interest, if from no better motive, you may be induced to open your doors. MINNIE MYRTLE.

Suggestions for Young Women who Want Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We who have abundance of room, and know scarcely any abatement of the good things of this life, even in these times, so emphatically termed "hard," read with regret of the sorrows of multitudes who throng your crowded City. Especially do we deplore the sufferings of women, belonging, as we do, to that sex upon whom trouble falls ever the most heavily. "Thousands of honest, respectable females out of employ," is the record in your public journals, and our hearts are pained as we read. But merely pitying the misfortunes of others cannot relieve them, and we feel ourselves called upon to act, to extend a helping hand, and if it is refused, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have endeavored to do our duty.

Here, all over the great West, are pleasant towns and thriving villages—healthful, moral and prosperous—abounding in social, intellectual and religious privileges, where food and fuel—indeed, all the comforts of life—are cheap, and in most cases easily obtained. In all these are housekeepers daily toiling, unaided and overburdened with cares, who would rejoice to obtain the assistance of virtuous and honest females, and who would not treat them as menials. In every department of household labor there is everywhere a cry for help. Seamstresses, tailoresses and dressmakers are greatly needed to assist in families by the week or month. Indeed, in every department of *useful* labor there is room for those desiring employment. City housekeepers are mostly supplied by the numerous foreigners who pour into them—it is the towns and villages which offer the best inducements to the worthy and respectable.

Such being the case, why will any remain to contend with want and privations, while by leaving they can enter into situations in which they can honestly and independently furnish themselves with all the comforts of life?

The wages usually given in the West vary, of course, according to circumstances, but the average sum, both for household labor and sewing, is *from one dollar to one and half per week.* This may seem low compared with city prices, but united with the comforts and privileges granted in this country, it should seem almost a fortune to those who are destitute of either. Economy has enabled many a female to [illegible], and yet accumulate a large sum from wages no higher than these.

But these women perhaps have not the means to bring them West, and must they then suffer? Are there none to open the door and let them go free from the slavery of poverty? Let us suggest, as a mode among the many adopted by the benevolent of New-York for relieving those oppressed by this unusual weight of want, the purchase of free tickets upon the Railroads for the deserving who wish to go West for employment. Honorable, also would it be, for Railroad Companies to furnish these tickets themselves. Truly, this might seem in both cases like "casting bread upon the waters," but we predict in accordance with scripture, it would not only be "found again," but repaid with interest. Be that as it may, the most noble charity is to help those who would help themselves.

One more suggestion: Should there be found any who feel disposed to make the trial of coming West, (they need not go very far beyond the Ohio,) it would be well for them to bring undisputed certificates of good character, and if they are professors of religion, by all means to apply for letters from the churches of which they are members. These will insure them at once homes in the best of families, and reception which will not chill their hearts in a strange land. Let them, on arriving, inquire at once for the ministers of their denomination, and acquaint them with the object for which they came, and they will assume that position which perseverance in moral rectitude will enable them to retain.

These suggestions are all given with the sincerest wishes to do good to those for whom they are intended, and it is to be hoped they will be received in good faith, and accomplish the design for which they were written. A WESTERN HOUSEKEEPER.

OHIO, Jan. 30, 1855.

What is to be Done to Keep the Poor?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This is a question easily asked—not easily answered.

One says, "Don't give money;" another, "Don't give soup;" and so on, "Don't do this," and "Don't do that." If doing *nothing* would relieve the distress, it would be easily done.

In the meantime, Mr. GERRY, and Mr. BEACH, and Mr. PEASE and Mr. DIXON, agree that *work is not to be had;* and that starvation is staring robust men, willing women and weakly children in the face.

Perhaps the simplest way is to *let* them die; but we are not just ready to take that position. Probably Mr. GERRY and Mr. BEACH will not recommend *that.* All agree that the emergency is imminent but all do not agree as to what is to meet it.

Over wise or over cautious, or over saving men deprecate action, lest it should be wrong. At first, every one was ready to do everything. Now, the expected reaction has come, and the cry is, "You will do more harm than good." Over wise, over cautious and over saving men therefore button up their pockets and commend themselves. To do nothing will not help these starving families. It is admitted on all hands,

1. That work is not to be had;
2. That without it, or temporary aid, disease and starvation are inevitable.

To give to suffering people, even if there are some scamps among them, is not such a luxurious charity as to corrupt all the workmen, or to harden the hearts or close the purses of the kindly and well to do.

By all means, then, let us sustain the "Soup Dispensaries," or we shall have:

1. Frequent Coroner's inquests.
2. Increasing crime.
3. Typhus and malignant disease, leavening up into higher ranks.
4. Crowded Hospitals.
5. Increased taxation.
6. Desperation, bitterness and hatred cankering the hearts of the sufferers.

The cry of "You are doing too much," is affecting the funds of every benevolent institution in the City. "The Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor," "The Children's Aid Society," "The Five Points House of Industry," "The Emigrant's Protection Agency," among them. This last society, intended to know where work can be had, and to forward the workman to it, is the organization which will thoroughly and permanently relieve the pressure of laborers to which we are now liable. This society needs not "Philanthropists," but large minded and active "business men," to systematize and complete its plans. One man of the very highest business talents ought to be at its head, and to manage it with the same energy which makes every commercial house successful. Sustained by men of character and by efficient agents, this society will then solve the problem which is now disturbing the public mind.

By all means, then, during this "Hard Winter," let us stand by the Ward Committees, the Working Missionaries, and the Soup Kitchens, in purse and person, and fear not. But by all means, let us direct the Ward Committees to hand over 10 or 20 per cent. of our contributions to "The Protection and Employment Society," No. 27 Greenwich-street.

The *first* will stave off present starvation and misery.

The *second* will organize against it in the future.

CH. W. ELLIOTT, No. 17 East Eighteenth-street.

Labor and Wages.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I had intended at an earlier period to have offered a few remarks upon the speech delivered by Mr. WALFORD at the mass meeting of workingmen, held a few evenings since at the Tabernacle; but for want of time I have not been enabled to do so. I avail myself, however, of the present opportunity.

After stating the object for which the meeting had been convened, with a few other general remarks, Mr. WALFORD proceeded to enlighten his audience by reading to them the ratable amount of wages received by mechanics and laborers in their re[illegible] countries. If is to one of these countries [illegible] I would confine my remarks, inasmuch as I [illegible] ignorant of the price of labor as well as th[illegible] living, &c., in the other European [illegible] spoken of by Mr. WALFORD—I mean England.

In the first place, then, Mr. W. commences by telling his attentive listeners that the mechanic in England receives as pay for his daily labor 83 cents, and the laborer 32 cents, while the American mechanic receives $1 66 and the laborer $1.

I do not know, neither care I, how or from whom Mr. W. has derived his information, but his remarks evidence to me the fact that he has been wrongly informed, which only tends to show the necessity of speaking experimentally, and the danger of asserting and putting forth things as facts which are really not so, having been stated merely perhaps upon the word of a neighbor.

Mr. W. describes also, in his way, the amount of wages paid to the English operatives, which he states are as follows: wool combers, $3 06 per week, on an average; power loom weavers, $2 per week; hand loom weavers, $1 75 per week. Now, as I wish to be as brief as possible, I will class the whole together and speak of them generally, mechanics, laborers and operatives.

Some eight months ago I was in London. At that time the rate of wages paid to mechanics was *as follows:* Carpenters, 6 shillings ($1 50) per day; smiths the same; house painters, 5 shillings ($1 25;) and other trades in proportion—some more and some less; laborers' wages were from 2 shillings and 6 pence to 4 shillings, or from 60 cents to $1.

This has been the average price of wages for a series of years past; it was so when I left, and doubtless is now the same. And for the further information of Mr. W., I would say that I have traveled through the whole of the North of England, and more especially through that County (Yorkshire) towards which he manifests so much ill feeling—the masters of the factories being, as he is pleased to term them, the most inhuman in the world. I have been in the factories and conversed with the operatives, by which means I have been enabled to ascertain the amount of wages they are paid for their labor, as well as the cost of their living; and I can state with confidence that the wages of these men and women are widely different to the account given by Mr. W. The average wages of the wool-comber is at the least 16 shillings per week, ($4,) while that of the hand-loom weaver varies from 12 to 24 shillings, or $3 to $6. This is materially different to $1 75,—that amount of wages, or nearly so, being paid to a boy or girl for tending the weavers; they are called "tenders." I do not purpose to say more regarding the price of English labor—it is unnecessary; nor will I attempt to deny that the price of labor in America is higher than in England—I willingly grant that it is so; but I deny, and can very readily prove, that the American mechanic or laborer is in no better condition than the English,—much as he has been lifted up, in fact he is no better off. Let us see what it costs our friend A in London to live: he is a single man, he lives in a very respectable family, (there are no boarding-houses,) and pays for his board and lodging 10 shillings per week, ($2 50) that is a high price—it is mostly 8 shillings; and if we glance over his tailor's bill, we shall find it to be little more than half the price it would be in America. If he should happen to be married he can get a very comfortable house for about $70 or $80 which he would pay $300 for in America, and live actually cheaper than our frend A, because his wife would keep the house herself. If you take a walk through a village in the manufacturing districts in the North of England, and you stop and look at a neat little cottage, (the occupant and family of which are perhaps weavers,) you will see the interior plainly but well furnished, and having the air of plenty and comfort, with the inmates well and comfortably clad; if you look at the end of the garden, you will probably see three or four good sized "porkers" upon which the family mainly depend for meat; they buy them young and feed them themselves.

This is a very brief description of the manner in which live the English mechanic, laborer and operative, but quite sufficient has been said to bring them at least to a level with the American of the same class; the one receives more for his labor than the other, while one pays considerably less for his rent, living, &c., than the other.

My object in offering these few observations cannot be attributed to any ill feeling toward Mr. WALFORD, as I do not know, nor have I ever had the pleasure of seeing that gentleman, but when I hear such statements as these put forth to such an immense audience as was assembled on this occasion, and subsequently through the press to the public, I have considered it my duty, as an Englishman, and knowing them to be wrong, to correct them. I am sorry, however, that Mr. W. evinced so great a hatred toward England, as had he spoken calmly and coolly, he might have been enabled to connect England with the present very distressing position of this State. As it was, I submit that little was said by him to prove that it had any relation thereto.

I would request, Sir, the insertion of this, not as being personally concerned, but for the credit of England itself, to remove the prejudices of any American who might have been influenced by this singular speech of Mr. WALFORD, and as I have spoken solely from experience, I trust that some reliance will be placed upon my statement. The removal of all animosity from one country towards the other, the indication of fraternal feeling, and the grasping of John's hand by Brother Jonathan, ever produce a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction within the breast of Yours, Sir, W. P. JAMES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1855.

Difficulties to be Surmounted by the Young Physician.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The great majority of recent graduates in medicine are either in debt, or have appropriated to the acquirement of their profession all they had to spend. These conditions are as common with the most talented, as with those of naturally but limited capacities. By this time they have arrived at an age when in almost any other pursuit they could have been well settled in life; whereas in the profession of medicine, they have but just commenced the pursuit of a livelihood, which in the ordinary course, it will take yet five or ten years to render sufficiently profitable to sustain the style in life which is required to gain business and popularity. If poor or in debt at the time of graduating, their chances are exceedingly small, for after then, the indulgent parent will require of them to take care of themselves. What then can they do? The world requires the man at thirty to have made something as a test of his capacity, and this rule is often exacted of the physician; whereas, in nine cases in ten, rich or poor, the only thing he can do is to spend money, if he hopes for any success in the future.

It is impossible for the student to step immediately from the halls of the Medical College into private practice; and in all large towns, where there is a greater or less number of old physicians, who have gained a celebrity, in nine cases in ten they will receive the first calls; and only when they have more than they can do, does the young man have a reasonable hope of obtaining a patient.

For about three months in almost every place, nearly double the number of physicians are required for the protection and care of the sick, that are wanted during the remainder of the season; consequently the young doctor is almost entirely out of professional employment during nine months of the year, and the other three, he has to make the most he can out of the poorest kind of patients. But there are other difficulties which he has to contend with. In the first place he is trammeled by a code of ethics which require him to attain his professional position by his success in practice; or in other words, to gain the end through the position he is trying to attain. Again, it is a common opinion that experience only makes the good doctor. Now this is in a great measure wrong. True, experience, rightly directed, may perfect, but the personal experience in medical practice of no one man ever made him much wiser in the treatment of disease than he was when he first graduated, if he had then learned, as he should have done, the combined knowledge of the profession before him.

It is this knowledge that makes the skillful physician; for [illegible] a science to be applied by rule, but [illegible] to be adapted to the indications of [illegible]. I do not undervalue practical [illegible], when I assert that there are many young [illegible] are far more skillful than old physicians who stick to their experience of ten or twenty years past.

Is there any vocation more beset with difficulties to the young aspirant than that of medical practice as a means of gaining a livelihood? If there is what is it?

In order to give the young men, and especially those of moderate means, a fair opportunity in the struggle for business, it becomes necessary to break in upon established usages in the profession, and adopt some measures that shall serve to place them before the public in a fair and honorable position. To do this I see no so effectual way as for the younger members of the profession to organize, and adopt rules and regulations, for placing themselves and their several places of business before the public, through the newspaper press. Let this become an established custom, and the occasional practice of so doing loses its objections. The advantages to be derived from this custom would be mutual between the physicians and the community. It would always be convenient to ascertain the nearest doctor in the neighborhood, and to transient persons, who contribute largely to medical practice, it would be invaluable in enabling them to find, in many instances, those with whom they have had a previous acquaintance; and avoid, at least, the clutches of a set of hotel doctors who prey upon the sick traveler. But more especially would it serve the public and the profession in detecting from the unprofessional practices of a set of self-styled doctors who now usurp entirely this channel of communication with the people. There are few so weak as not to be able to discriminate between the appropriate cards of the physician and the quacks, or to make a just choice between them. Let every one set such valuation upon his services as he chooses, or the exigencies of his circumstances require, and in his cards state the terms on which he is willing to attend the sick.

Many young men are not only willing, but can better afford to visit patients for fifty cents, than others can for a dollar, and let them have their chance with those who are disposed to economize in this way. This gives every one an opportunity of knowing the expense incurred, and in thus being relieved from the uncertainty of the physician's bill, a much greater proportion of practice would be retained by professional men.

Those who choose to make a speciality of any department of medical practice, such as surgery proper, diseases of the skin, diseases of the chest, etc., can in this way make it known, and enable the invalid the better to judge who to employ. Another great advantage to be gained, would consist in the opportunity thus afforded of retaining in proper hands any new modes of practice that may be discovered; for instance, inhalation in diseases of the lungs has been used to some extent for many years, and was gaining popularity as fast as a knowledge of its good effect could be ascertained, and now, just as it was becoming valuable as a means in the hands of professional men, it is almost entirely detracted from them by parties, who, to say the least, have gained extra-professional notoriety. Had a dozen physicians in this City simply stated in their cards that they prescribed inhalation in diseases of the lungs when indicated, it would have saved this method of treatment from any such usurpation, and its utility would have been established with much more certainty than it possibly now can be, with its indiscriminate use.

Inhalation, like every other means of treating the invalid that has proved useful on proper investigation, belongs by every principle of right to our profession; and the course which I have above suggested should only be regarded as measures for protecting ourselves.

The views which I have here expressed are but hastily thought of, and suggested for deliberation, and I have no doubt but they may be perfected and adapted so as to shield the public from many of the gravest abuses practiced upon it, and serve for the protection of the profession upon which mankind are more dependent for the blessings of this life than any other. The first ten years of a physician's life are generally devoted more to the help of others than himself, and it is not just that it should be so.

No. 66 WHITE-STREET. C. D. G.

Ship Building in the United States for 1854.

From the Boston Courier.

A friend, who is posted up in all commercial statistics, sends us the following table, showing the number and tonnage of vessels built in the United States during the year 1854:

States, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	56	78	90	12	2	348	168,632
New-Hampshire	19	—	—	—	2	11	11,980
Massachusetts	82	4	87	4	2	180	91,570
Rhode Island	5	—	3	1	2	11	5,720
Connecticut	10	1	30	8	2	51	10,631
Vermont	—	—	1	3	—	4	257
New-York	46	10	60	35	70	300	117,107
New-Jersey	—	—	33	27	9	69	8,454
Pennsylvania	7	4	27	126	73	237	36,768
Delaware	—	—	30	1	4	34	3,021
Maryland	13	3	101	1	4	122	20,228
District of Columbia	—	—	—	42	2	44	2,514
Virginia	1	—	8	3	5	9	2,235
North Carolina	—	—	38	3	3	38	2,532
South Carolina	—	—	13	10	—	23	1,102
Georgia	—	—	1	—	2	3	607
Florida	—	—	7	—	—	7	562
Alabama	1	—	4	2	2	9	2,000
Mississippi	—	—	3	—	—	3	77
Louisiana	1	—	6	5	2	14	1,508
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	3	200
Missouri	—	—	—	2	7	9	3,071
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	22	6,894
Illinois	1	3	6	6	1	17	3,304
Wisconsin	—	—	30	—	—	30	2,947
Ohio	—	4	30	27	41	92	17,046
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	4	2,400
Michigan	1	5	22	12	8	48	7,789
Texas	1	—	—	—	—	1	136
California	—	—	11	10	5	26	1,022
Total	304	112	661	386	261	1774	535,936

The Health Office.

From the American Medical Monthly for February.

It grieves us to learn how many excellent physicians in this City, and elsewhere in the State, are fretting their quiet souls, neglecting their large fields of practice, spending precious time, pouring out money like water in traveling to and fro, and boarding at the Delavan House, drumming up extensive lots of friends, moving heaven (through the signatures of the Clergy) and earth (through the merchant princes, and men of high professional standing,) to induce Governor CLARK to bestow upon them the responsibilities, risks, and $30,000 salary reputed profits which pertain to the Health Office of this port. It grieves us, we say, knowing that but one of the several scores who join in the race can possibly win the goal. Several gentlemen of distinguished ability, to fill the post have, earlier or later, been named as applicants for it. This is not to be wondered at, since the temptation is so great. But we might as well remark here that the money-value of the office has been over-rated. In the repeated amendments to the laws regulating the Health Officer's duties, and concerning the Marine Physician at Staten Island, several thousands have been clipped from the former amount that a man might honorably make of it. Then, "the party" that gives so fat an appointment, cannot be expected to give it without "a consideration." Five thousand dollars *per annum* probably is not an extravagant sum to be deducted for the party-tax. Then, in an emergency, the Health Officer must expect to be called on to foot the bills of the State Central Committee. These, added to the fact that the Officer's establishment is "one of the institutions," and his house open at all times to his troops of friends, should all be calculated by aspirants who are so eager to try the roughness of their physical systems, and to do battle with ship fever, cholera, yellow fever, untimely hours, driving nor'-easters, a grumbling mercantile community that is "down upon him" for every ship detained at Quarantine, and an Argus-eyed press that gloats in racking him for every suspicious vessel that he allows to come up to port.

Most who have applied, on discovering their ill-success, are allowed to return to their professional occupations without any long chapters being added to their personal histories through the newspaper controversies. Our friend Dr. CHARLES A. LEE is not so fortunate; his petition was signed by the President, four Ex-Presidents, the Executive Committee, Treasurer, Auditor and General Agents of the State Temperance Society; and in their preamble they say that they so sign "*on behalf of the Society which they represent.*" This statement brought down upon the Society several sharp editorials from the politicians, who doubted whether the province of the State Temperance Society, unless in Convention, extends so far as to urge any candidate upon the Governor. It turns out, however, that these officers only signed for themselves individually, and like, we presume, the majority of excellent men arranged upon the Doctor's list of petitioners, hold themselves at perfect liberty to sign also the next, and still the next good man's paper that should be presented: for the names of petitioners, it seems, are not taken as those of persons anxious for the appointment of the man named in the petition, but simply as a force upon which the Governor can fall back, if the one indicated should happen to be the lucky one upon whom gubernatorial favors are aching to descend.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN on the 24th, wrote that his Excellency had just before answered his inquiry "*in the most positive manner, that he was not in the remotest degree committed to any one*" for the office. This might encourage aspirants to try again; but rumor is understood to say that any man else than Dr. THOMPSON of Albany "will have a good time getting it."

☞ At a trial the other day at Sherborne, Serjeant WILKINS called to the Jury in the most touching terms by their verdict to restore the prisoner to the bosom of his wife and family, and dwelt on the effect the result of the trial would have for happiness or misery on those who are so dear to him. When the learned serjeant sat down, wiping his forehead after his effort, he was a little *surprised* to learn this touching allusion to wife and children had been made on behalf of a *bachelor!*

☞ We find the following in HUMPHREY'S *Journal of the Daguerreotype and Photographic Arts:*

TO DAGUERREAN OPERATORS.—The effects of the vapor of iodine, inhaled, in diseases of the lungs, having become an important question in vital statistics, the subscriber takes this method of obtaining information from the practical operators in the Daguerrean art, who are more or less subjected to its fumes. Trusting that the general good that may accrue from information thus obtained upon this subject will induce persons engaged in the art to communicate the desired facts in their experience, the following questions are submitted as those to which answers are most particularly desired:

1. At what age did you commence the business?
2. How long have you continued in it?
3. Do you follow it still? If not, how long discontinued?
4. Did you have, or were you supposed to have consumption, when you commenced? If so, what is your relative state of health now? If not, have you evidences of the disease now? and if so, how long after commencing the business did it appear?
5. Has your general health improved or become impaired since you have been employed in the business?
6. Did you ever know any one to die of consumption who was an operating artist? and if so, did the disease set in before or after commencing the business?

The above questions are intended only for those who have been more or less subjected to the vapor of iodine. After a reasonable time for obtaining answers to the above, the result will be published for the benefit of all parties. The subscriber trusts that all persons who can give information upon this subject will answer promptly. Address

DR. C. D. GRISWOLD,
No. 66 White-street, New-York.

☞ A writer in the high Tory *Press* says that the late Emperor of Austria was a cruel and implacable jailor. "It was by his order that Count GONFALONIERI was deprived of the pillow used by his countess, the sole relic of an amiable consort, on which he nightly placed his head—his one solace, the last and only memento of an unalterable affection. It was by his order that the countess was informed of the illness of her husband, and by another order she was debarred the satisfaction of being made acquainted with the progress of the malady or his recovery. It was by his order that the petition of the friend of SILVIO PELLICO to have his leg amputated by an expert surgeon at his own expense was refused, and the old and incapable barber-surgeon of Spielberg was commanded to perform the operation, and this was accompanied by the unfeeling remark that the headsman was the fitting surgeon."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 8, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, FLETCHER PLACE to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of Wm. de la Montanye, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, in the Church on the Heights, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, JOHN M. MERRIFIELD to LIZZIE K. MARVIN, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, WILLIAM E. NATTA, aged 25, of inflammation of the bowels.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 25 Monroe-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, BARTHOLOMEW, youngest son of Bartholomew B. Purdy, aged 1 year, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 53 Spring-st., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, of consumption, Mrs. AMANDA W. SAWYER, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 140 Greene-st., on Saturday, the 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, WM. SAFFERN.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the City Hospital, at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, aged 34 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Allen-st., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday night, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, after three weeks' illness, ISABEL, youngest child of Robert J. Cheesbrough, aged 4 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without other invitation, from the house of her father, No. 61 East 20th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb 8, in her 23d year, MARTHA A., wife of Henry W. Belcher, and daughter of Jno. Garrison, of Putnam Co.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Dr. E. B. Belcher, No. 54 East 11th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 9th inst. Her remains will be removed to Garrison, Putnam Co., on Saturday morning, for interment.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 8, HENRY WELLES SELLECK, second son of David B. and Caroline Selleck, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family, also of his grandparents, Isaac Smith, are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 320 Madison-st. The remains will be taken to Darien, Conn.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, CORNELIA GERRY, aged 43 years, 1 month and 6 days.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 8, MARY, widow of James B. Wood, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 34 Johnson-st., corner of Adams, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...FEB. 8.

24,000	Indiana State 5s...	82	150	Cumb'd Coal Co....c	36
12,000	Virginia 6s.....s3	95	100	do.....b30	37
5,000	do.....b60	96	100	do.....b60	37½
2,000	North Car. 6s....s3	96	200	do.....b60	37
2,000	Georgia 5s.....s3	98	200	do.....b30	36
2,100	Missouri 6s.....	94	200	do.....b30	36
1,000	California 7s, '70...	90	250	do.....	36
1,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs.	90	200	do.....s3	36
1,000	Erie 3d Mort. Bs...	101½	100	do.....s3	36
6,000	Erie Bs. of '75...b3	85	100	do.....b60	37
16,000	do.....s3	85	100	do.....s10	36
16,000	do.....s3	85	100	do.....s30	36
5,000	do.....b10	85	50	do.....b10	36
45,000	do.....b60	86	150	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	70
9,000	H. Riv. 1st M. Bs.	100	50	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.	86
1,000	H. Riv. 2d M. Bs...	74	150	N. York Central R. R.	94
5,000	do.....b60	75	250	do.....s3	94
25,000	do.....b60	74½	50	do.....s10	94
5,000	do.....s3	74	250	do.....s60	94
1,000	N. Ind. 1st Mtg. G. L.	85	100	do.....b60	94
2,000	do.....	84	50	Erie Railroad.....c	48
37,500	Cen. R. R. Bonds..s3	74	200	do.....c	48
15,000	do.....b45	74	50	do.....s3	48
5,000	do.....s60	74	300	do.....s3	48
1,000	Ill. Cen. New Bds..	71	100	do.....b30	48
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s.....	96	100	do.....s10	48
10,000	do.....s60	96	100	do.....s60	48
1,200	do.....	96	100	do.....	48
18,500	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds...s3	87	100	Harlem Railroad....c	30
20	Merchants' Ex. Bank	100	10	Stonington Railroad..	55
20	Am. Exchange Bank.	105	1025	Reading Railroad..s3	76
10	Pacific Bank.....	104	600	do.....	76
10	Bank of N. America..	96	300	do.....b30	77
13	Continental Bank....	100	100	do.....b60	77
100	Canton Company....s3	24	400	do.....b30	77
100	do.....s3	24	200	do.....c	76
175	do.....s3	24	282	do.....s3	77
50	do.....b30	24	10	Hudson River R. R..	30
100	do.....b60	24	5	Michigan South. R. R.	90
400	Nic. Transit Co...b60	18	95	do.....b3	90
125	do.....s3	17½	5	Mich. So. Construc...	90
100	Penn. Coal Co.....s3	99	70	Nor. Ind. Railroad...	85
100	do.....s3	99	10	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	103
70	do.....s3	100	50	Ill. Cen. R. R....b60	97
22	Gal. & Chi. Railroad..	92	200	do.....s3	96

SECOND BOARD.

25,000	Indiana State 5s...	82	200	Cumberl. Coal Co.s60	36½
9,000	Virginia 6s.....	95	10	do.....	36
5,000	Missouri 6s.....	94	80	Hudson Riv. R. R...	30
10,000	Erie Bds. of '75.s10	85	170	Clevo. & Toledo R. R.	74½
20,000	do.....b60	86	200	Harlem Railroad..b60	30½
3,000	do.....b10	85	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R...b60	94
2,000	do.....	85	100	do.....	94
5,000	do.....	85	30	Harlem Preferred...	75
1,200	N. Y. Cen. 7s.....	96	11	Erie Railroad.....	48
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds..	74	25	do.....b60	48
15,000	do.....b45	74	50	do.....b3	48
20	St. Nicholas Bank...	99	50	do.....b3	48
50	Nic. Tran. Co....s3	17½	100	do.....	48
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....	36	100	do.....s60	48
200	do.....b60	36	100	do.....b60	49
100	do.....b30	37	50	do.....s10	48
100	do.....s30	36	200	Reading Railroad....	76
400	do.....s30	36	500	do.....s60	76
200	do.....b30	36	200	do.....	76

THURSDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The California steamer, *via* Panama, with accounts from San Francisco to Jan. 16 and $1,239,000 in Gold on freight, arrived this afternoon. The receipts of Gold Dust, notwithstanding the more active employment of the miners, had disappointed the merchants and bankers at San Francisco, for the time,—though the absence of the expected increase is accounted for from the circumstance that the diggers were too busily employed after the rains in the mountain districts, to bring their Gold to the market towns. The amount received here by this steamer is a fair average for the Winter months, though not equal by several hundred thousand dollars to the general calculation in Wall-street. Of the total shipment $565,000 comes to the agent of PAGE, BACON & Co. The market news is not so encouraging. Trade at San Francisco is represented as dull, and Money for business purposes scarce and dear. Apprehensions are expressed in regard to the renewal of shipments of Goods on consignment from the Atlantic ports. The passengers by this steamer crossed the Isthmus from ocean to ocean on the Panama Railroad, which was opened through on the 28th ultimo. It is stated by the purser of the North Star that the Pacific Mail Company will keep one of their steamers constantly in readiness to receive passengers from this side directly from the rail cars, to prevent delay at Panama. The opening of the road is a wonderful achievement, the time, cost and circumstances all taken into account. A highway, thus constructed, to the commerce of the world, in a strange country, and without local help from its inert population, and overcoming physical difficulties which the English projectors of the Ship Canal found utterly impracticable, though ready to venture *seventy-five millions* on the experiment, for the sum of five or six millions, is a result which reflects the highest credit upon New-York enterprise. Its final accomplishment, though postponed beyond the earlier hopes of the Panama Directors, is not the less wonderful, now that it is announced, and its first practical proof of usefulness from ocean to ocean known.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, Jan. 27, came to anchor in the midst of the snow-storm, outside of Sandy Hook, at a late hour this afternoon. The Associated Press were not able to communicate with her by pilot boat, to the hour we write, wind and tide both being adverse. The disappointment may be remedied in season for a postscript to the early edition of our paper. The storm has been so prolonged that it was not until 11 o'clock that the *Pacific* for Liverpool was able to leave the lower Bay.

There was another very strong market for Stocks to-day, though some of the share prices were less buoyant after the rapid strides of the earlier part of the week and the speculative fever noticed yesterday. The sales of Railway and other Bonds, however, were larger than any previous market, summing up $360,000. Nearly $80,000 new Bonds of the Hudson Co. were taken at 74½@75, buyer 60 days, and 74 cash, and $133,000 new Eries at the full rates of Wednesday. The falling off on Erie and New-York Central Shares was ½@¾ ₱ cent. In the former there was some considerable operations at 48¾ after the close of the Second Board list. Reading was also more active, after the list closed, and prices a fraction dearer. There was a rapid upward movement on some of the Western Road Stocks. Cleveland and Toledo 5 ₱ cent. over Wednesday's sales, and Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana 4@5 ₱ cent. The Toledo Road earned $61,000 in January, against $40,000 same month last year. The Northern or Lake Shore division of the work is run on a gauge uniform and to connect with the Michigan Southern at Toledo, and will also have the advantage, in the Spring, of a connection with the first section of the Wabash Valley Road out of Toledo. The shares of the Cleveland and Columbus are up to 103; Galena and Chicago, 92; and Rock Island, 84@86.

The day was a quiet one in money and exchange. The first quite abundant, on short engagements, at 5@7 ₱ cent. The large Banks appear to be as strong in Specie as they could reasonably desire, while the demand for Money on the right kind of securities is so easy. The Weekly *Averages* published on Tuesday morning will probably be the brightest in Specie for some weeks to come, though a further accumulation of Country bank balances is looked for to swell the Deposit line. The Havre steamer *Union*, on Saturday, and the *Black Warrior*, for New-Orleans to-morrow, will take each a liberal sum in Gold, which, added to the Specie freight of the *Pacific*, for Liverpool, will make the week's outgo about equal to the receipts from California. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $53,712; disbursed $67,343, and held at close, $3,760,620. It is now pretty evident that the French Spoliation and Texas Debt appropriations will not pass Congress, if at all, in a shape to require early disbursements from the Treasury. It also appears to be concluded that nothing is to be done with the Tariff. Efforts are still making in the Senate to reclaim part of the iron duties paid by the new railways of recent construction, and it is not improbable that a separate bill will be moved in the House to modify the duty upon raw Wool.

New-York State fives of 1860 and 1862, to the amount of $80,000, are advertised for sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. They are desirable for banking bases.

A correspondent makes inquiry in regard to the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad interest, overdue in July and January. The May interest, upon which the primary default occurred on the First Mortgage Bonds, was paid in November. It was then expected that the July interest would soon be provided for, but we have heard nothing on the subject later.

The semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER, will take place to-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia a few days since. The leading figures of the Report are:

DR.		
Stock Subscriptions paid in		$13,104,[illegible]
Loans sold		6,601,774
Bonds and Mortgages and Leases		367,111
Traffic of 1854		2,409,193
Surplus Profits		267,431
Total		$22,749,[illegible]
CR.		
Construction, Equipment and Real Estate		$17,172,744
Subscriptions to connecting Lines		1,450,000
Expenses and Interest on Debt and Stock	$3,099,100	
Profit and Loss, 1854	310,063	
		3,409,163
Bills Receivable and Cash Balances		700,[illegible]
Total		$22,749,[illegible]

Both the Loans and Shares bear 6 ₱ cent. interest—the latter until the final completion of the work. The Report adds:

The profits of the Company during the past year, as shown by the Treasurer's report, after deducting $670,-501 53 interest paid to Stockholders, and $353,840 73 on the mortgage bonds, &c., together with all other expenses, was $316,053 10, which leaves, after cancelling balance of interest account charged to cost of construction, surplus profits amounting to $267,431 41, of which the Board have set apart $100,000 for the commencement of a sinking fund for the redemption of the second mortgage bonds of the Company, to be increased annually by similar appropriations from the profits of the road.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE Thursday, Feb. 8.

Offered 700 head beef cattle; 150 driven eastward and 150 left over. The balance sold at $3 50 to $5 37. Hogs in brisk demand at reduced prices. Sales from $6 50 to $7 50 ₱ 100.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The sales of COTTON here for the week have been 11,500 bales, at prices ranging from [illegible] ₱ lb., which is ⅛c. on the quotations of last week. The receipts for the week sum up 16,000 bales. The stock, exclusive of shipboard, is 20,500 bales. RICE is selling at 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb. The receipts for the week amount to 3,500 tierces. The stock on hand is 6,275 tierces.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *North Star, from Aspinwall and California*—M. S. Greenhough and child, Miss F. Greenhough, Mr. Moore, U. S. A., Lieut. Mullan, U. S. A., Mrs. Montgomery and child, Lieut. Dye, U. S. A., S. Chilwith and son, B. D. Ross, P. Candold and lady, Miss P. Candold, Miss E. Candold, Master E. Candold, Master F. Candold, Mr. Mcgany, (Adams & Co.'s messenger,) Mrs. Durben, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Campbell, J. Eldridge, Robt. Park, Mrs. Berman, J. Crowley, C. Chapman, (Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger,) C. H. Bunker, Mrs. Chamberg, Jno. Lane, C. D. Schm[illegible], R. Fletchet, J. Fletchet, A. A. Harrison, Capt. Bryant, Mons. Joachim, Mons. T[illegible], Mons. Defaux, Mons. Panchappe, Wm. Hatch, W. S. Sheldon, A. A. Richards, A. Bunnewell and lady, P. C. Swart, H. Howard, T. C. Knapp, C. R. Moore, M. Hanen and lady, J. Jones, M. Humphrey and brother, H. G. Prentiss, T. Comstock, A. Young, F. Hurtado, W. H. Halsey, J. Shepard, (Hinckley & Co.'s messenger,) G. Bartholomew, C. Bradley, Geo. Robbins, and 137 others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 02 | Sun sets.... 5 26 | Moon rises... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 21 | Gov. Island... 1 21 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

Cleared.

Ship Northampton, Delano, Valencia, (Spain,) Nesmith & Sons.

Brigs Warren Brown, Bartlett, Port-au-Prince, H. B. Brookman & Co.; Andrew Peters, McFarlane, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; Windward, Killmam, Sagua la Grande, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schrs. Manhasset, Brown, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; J. P. Davenport, Petersen, Plymouth, N. C. Benton.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Warner, Aspinwall Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Brig Eureka, Johnson, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton and rosin to Dollner & Potter.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—Arr. ships [illegible], from Calcutta; [illegible]; Revenue, do.; barks Henry Warren, Gottenburg; [illegible], Smyrna; brig American, Halifax. Spoken—Dec. 4, lat. 30 S., lon. 38 20, bark Buchanan, from Machias for Philadelphia.